Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 18 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1920. TWO ANNA


## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date About. | | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th | Jan. 1920 | Kashgar | 8340 |
| 31st | .. — | Malta | 6064 |
| 7th | Feb. — | Morvada | 8193 |
| 14th | .. | Neuralia | 9052 |
| 21st | .. | Somali † | 6719 |
| 28th | .. | Karmala | 8913 |

† The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Jan. | Karmala | 6983 | To Colombo & Calcutta |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Jan. | Barala | Bunder via Karachi, Muscat. |
| 22nd ,, | Lhasa | Karachi direct. |
| 26th ,, | Chakla | Karachi via Persian ports. |
| 29th ,, | Karapara | E. & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kwah Wa | G. Usui | 4249 | 10th Jan. | 13th & 24th Jan. |
| Tenzho Maru | ... | 3186 | 24th Jan. | 31st Jan. |
| Shinyu Maru | S. Mori | 3170 | 31st Jan. | 7th Feb. |
| Wakamatsu Mar | K. Shimizu | 2721 | 31st Jan. | 11th Feb. |

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—
K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA. JAPAN.
Fleet—187 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru | T Inouye | 15th Jan. | 24th Jan. | Japan |
| Osumi Maru | .. | 25th Jan. | 28th Jan. | Japan |
| Bushu Maru | K. Uchki | 5th Feb. | 13th Feb. | Japan |
| Peking Maru | .. Fujita | 5th Feb. | 17th Feb. | Japan |
| MankingMaru | K. Mori | 1st Feb. | 10th Feb. | Japan |

For Freight apply to:—
M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,55,709 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 12,29,592 | 0 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Calcutta | | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundhur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| D. I Khan | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujan | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

### BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 12,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ..... £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE ..... £4,015,600

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 26, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—68, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE:—Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE:—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen. | 60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen. | 37,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen. | 7,080,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Yokohama | Karenko |
| New York | Moji | Keelung |
| Shanghai | Amoy | Mukung |
| Hongkong | Canton | Taitoh |
| Singapore | Foochow | Shinchiku |
| Batavia | Hankow | Taichu |
| Semarang | Kiukiang | Taman |
| Soorabaya | Swatow | Takow |
| Tokyo | Ako | Tamsui |
| Kobe | Giran | Towen |
| Osaka | Kagi | Bangkok |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1893.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen | 125,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen | 61,250,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen | 28,000,000 |

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Tourane, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
S. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 597.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Yen | 5,00,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | Yen | 2,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Yen | 62,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Ringomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Sakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburacho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Niihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

## INSURANCE.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hakamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tavaria, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pranjee Soonjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

### LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

### HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHUBANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### WANTED
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.


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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 13/- each
Georgette Hats, ... at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/-
Tameshanta Hats, ... at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each
AHMED E ESAALI,
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 479.

ACTUAL BUSINESS
has times without number justified MEHTA'S claim to be called the "BEST AUCTIONEER". Day in and day out.....
Year in and year out. MEHTA is giving SUCH SERVICE as no other auctioneer can give.
MEHTA does not claim to be cheaper in the first cost but he does claim to be "THE CHEAPEST" in the long run, for by giving HIGHER REALIZATIONS and very often by getting ASTONISHINGLY GOOD PRICES for your goods, valuables or properties he saves you from playing "Penny wise and Pound foolish" so frequently.
TRY MEHTA & Co. yourself and mark what greater advantage you get.
Next time you need an auctioneer—ENGAGE MEHTA —*the auctioneer—as-one-ought-to-be.*
MEHTA & Co.,
(On Govt. and G. I. P. Ry. Lists)
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES
When you are worried and heart-sick for getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Georgette Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., LTD.
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1600.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance
Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

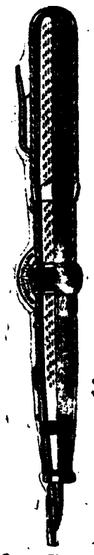
S. S. "LOYALTY."
THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.
The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—
1st Class "A", Rs. 360 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 330 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 180 (single fare).
No berth will be registered without payment of deposit of Rs. 200.
Children over 3 and under 12 years charged half fare. One child under 3 with parents free; no berth allotted. For additional child under 3 years, 10% of full fare. Children paying full or half fare are only allotted berths at the rate of one berth for each two.
A reduction of 10 per cent. on the fares for three or more fares for 1st Class.
2 Children between 3 and 12 years charged as one full fare.
386 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage for 1st Class.
168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage for 2nd Class.
Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 5 per cwt.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. [illegible]
The Secretary,
Telegraphic Address:
Telephone No.

...edy for Neuralgia, nervous. ...bottle, annas 8. ...ature sent on request.
...cka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

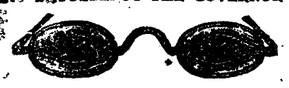
SOLE AGENTS:
JEENA & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

X'MAS
CONKLIN'S
SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN
Non leakable
is an
Appreciated Gift
World Over
Also "RELIABLE
FOUNTAIN PENS
Price Rs. 4-8-0 and
upwards
*To be had of*:—



Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251 Hornby Road, Fort,

...Special Appointment to
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



...ee YOUR EYES need to be exa...ed by QUALIFIED OCULISTS ...by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTION... ...of 26 years' experience, FREE OF ...RGE, you cannot do better than ...O
...oze M. Dastoor & Co.,
...LEADING FIRM OF OCU... ...MANUFACTURING OPTI... ...Suppliers of all kinds of ...eriously tinted lenses
...and TORIC
PATENTED
...RTOKS"
... bifocal lenses)
... GLASS.
... are a spe... on the

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's Ner-Vigor

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

*Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.*
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Vacuum Flasks.
FROM
Ice-Hot and Hotakold
BOTTLES, JARS AND CARAFES.
PINT AND QUART SIZES.

Arms & Ammunition Mart,
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY, 3.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER."

High Class Foot-wear

FOR
anything in the line of Foot-wear
(up-to-date)

*We lead the Indian Markets*

Our goods in great . .
Variety enable our . .
Customers to have . .
THE BEST CHOICE . .

TAJBHOY & Co.,
BABIA MANSION, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "WHITE PAINT." Telephone: No. 3953.

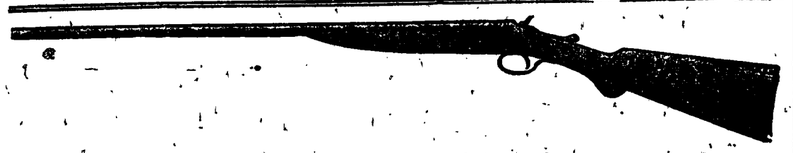
THE
Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS OF

1. Genuine and reduced White Zinc Oxide Paints.
2. Genuine and reduced White Lead Paints.
3. Red Oxide, Chocolate, Yellow, Black, Green, Grey, Blue Paints, etc., etc.
4. Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil, Pale Boiled Linseed Oil.
5. Black Japan, Brunswick Black, etc.
6. All Sorts of Varnishes.
7. All kinds and Colours of Dispensers
8. Steel Travelling Trunks, Hat boxes, Cash boxes, Drums and Kegs, etc.

N. B.—Enquiries for the above will receive prompt and proper attention.

REGISTERED OFFICE—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS:—Messrs. WACHA DOSHI & Co.



WE HAVE RECEIVED
the consignment of 310,300, 401, 405 etc. rifle cartridges.
Also a large stock of American Single barrelled ejector guns price Rs. 35, 40 and upwards.

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOYE & SONS
252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—"BANDUKWALA."

Continental Spark Plugs.

BUILT FOR THE OWNER
Seneca MOTOR CAR
TWENTY FIVE MILES TO GALLON OF GASOLINE

Rainier
WORM DRIVE DELIVERY TRUCKS

BEAUTIFUL—STURDY—ACCESSIBLE.
BUILT BY THE PIONEER OF MOTOR TRUCK

Flexible in Operation
Simple Construction
Cantilever Springs
Low Operating Cost.

4 Cylinders

The SENECA CARS built carefully from ground up, meet the Owners' demand.

INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

Models ½ ¾ 1 1½ 2 tons. Quick responding, Flexible, Easy to handle, maintenance cost is low.

*Demonstration Car & Truck expected to arrive In December.*

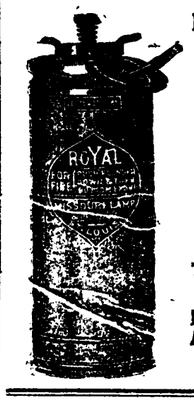
TELEPHONE 4401.

*Sole Agents:*
Jamshedji Ratanji & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "VIRWORKS."

*Sole Distributors:*
THE VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE.
NEW CHURNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!



Nobody's Safe
from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.
have already been the means of saving many a life.

*SOLE AGENTS:*
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
LONDON, EASTERN AN AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
SUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.
CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL
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BOMBAY No. 3.

IF YOU NEED
High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes
Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.
Furniture for Sale & Hire
*At Moderate Rates.*
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla Street,
Tele { *grams*—CAMOKITS
*phone*—2140.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor — CHOTANI — Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF
Iron, Galvanized, Steam; Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIKGILL.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND
To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.
IS
AMRUTANJAN
The first-aid family remedy. Costs 8 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT


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AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

OPENING Tomorrow 22nd Jan'

## T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

## The Frawley Company

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

| | |
|---|---|
| THURSDAY & FRIDAY January 22nd & 23rd | "THREE WISE FOOLS" |
| SATURDAY January 24th | "LIGHTNIN" |
| SUNDAY MATINEE January 25th | "THREE WISE FOOLS" |
| MONDAY January 26th | "LIGHTNIN" |
| TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY January 27th & 28th | "POLLY WITH A PAST" |

# THE EMPIRE

To-day 6, p.m. only

*Please note the change of time.*

# "QUINNEY'S"

## HENRY AINLEY

England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success **QUINNEY'S.**

The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl of laughter, touched with pathos, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.

A masterpiece of art and craft with the greatest conceivable human appeal.

Answer—this pertinent question. What is human life worth without human love, human sympathy, human trust?

THE MOST SENSATIONAL RACE THAT YOU HAVE EVER SEEN.

# THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

To-night and the following days of the week

## THE GENTLEMAN RIDER

An Original Story of the Turf

Featuring

VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME

Besides

FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic)

News of the Day.

Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.

## HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

This Great Serial will commence from next Saturday. Houdini is the King of entertainers, the greatest of magician and conjurors and the first American to make the Kaiser to apologiz.

LOOK HERE

You need not be told again and again that this week

## THE MAJESTIC

Offers the 1st instalment of the Sensational Pathe Serial:

## Wolves of Kultur

Featuring the famous SHELDON LEWIS and LEAH BAIRD

SEE a partriotic girl chase the Agents of Hunnism.

Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Owing to the Amwaas Holiday there will be 2 Performances—Day —and Night to-day at 4-30 and 9-30 p.m.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM 17TH JANUARY.

GREAT NOVELTY NEW AMUSEMENTS.

# Shellars Royal Circus

SANDHURST ROAD, NEAR GLOBE CINEMA.

**100 Animals** **30 Artists**

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinee on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

*Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only*

Rates Rs. 10, 3, 2, 1. Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager*

AMUSEMENTS.

## "Shakuntala"

## "Shakuntala"

The Echo reverberates throughout Bombay

## "Shakuntala"

The One Marvellous Indian Film that has set the High and Low speculating about the Potentialities of India's Cinema-Craft.

# THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has been having a brisk time of it these four days past. Huge audiences keep surging on, Show after show, and a number of times our Booking offices have had to cry halt

## "Shakuntala"

is a staggering Super-Production. The appearance of several Indian Beauties in the Cast, headed by Miss Dorothy Kingdom, the American Dainty Star makes this Wonderful Drama something quite out of the common run.

The Film (7,000 feet) has cost a stupendous amount. It is worth your while to cancel the most important of other engagements and walk straight up this evening to the

## WEST-END CINEMA

the Favourite Rendezvous of European and Indian Families.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

**Owing to the Amas Holiday there will be two extra Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.**

# THE EMPIRE

To-day Wednesday, 21st January, 1920 at 9-30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency **SIR GEORGE LLOYD.** Governor of Bombay and Major-General **JAMES, G.C.C.** Bombay Brigade, H. E. Real Admiral **SIR HUGH TOTHILL** Naval Commander-in-Chief

and

UNDER THE AUSPICES

of the

## Noel Institute

there will be a Grand

## Physical Culture Display

By Prof. NOEL AND HIS PUPILS

also

## Boxing! Boxing!

6-ROUND CONTEST.

STOKER ARNOLD of H. M. S. "Highflier" (11st. 2) present Champion of the Far East who met Sam Langford in a 10-Rouud Contest in the "Cosmopolitan," Plymouth, in 1910

versus

MILTON KUBES of Bombay (10st. 10) late Overseas Forces. At present un beaten.

6-ROUND CONTEST.

Private Booth, A. & S. Highlanders

versus

Cpl, Orton, R. M. L. I., H. M. S. "Highflier."

## Wrestling

RAMCHANDRA of Poona

vs.

DERSNATH of Ahmednagar,

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle and Gallery only.

NOTE.—A part of the proceeds is being devoted to CHARITY.

# THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A METRO SPECIAL

## Harold Lockwood

IN

## "Shadows of Suspicion"

a thrilling story of suspense.

"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot

IN

## "Shadows of Suspicion"

What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused?

If all the world called you a **coward** and with **one word** you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak —what course would you take?

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

## Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

The Charming Irish Comedy

## "Peg O'My Heart."

To-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p. m.

Now running in London.

## "A Temporary Gentleman."

Friday 23rd at 9-30 p.m.

Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy

## "Caroline."

Saturday 24th at 9-30 p. m.

The great laughter maker, recently revived in London.

(The late James Welch's masterpiece)

## "When Knights Were Bold."

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m,

The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy

## You Never Know, Y'Know.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

## Picture Programme.

To-day, Thursday & Friday,

George Walsh

In the 5-reel Fox photoplay

## "The Island of Desire"

Courage beats villainy. Freebooters attempted to wrest priceless pearls from a young girl on a desolate South Sea island, but are foiled in the "Island of Desire." A wonderful tale of love and adventure.

Also a Fine Comic

A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

# IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

FANNIE WARD

FANNIE WARD

FANNIE WARD

IN

IN

IN

## THE NARROW PATH

## THE NARROW PATH

## THE NARROW PATH

Also showing

**Pathe Gazette'**

The Horse (Coloured Film.)

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

# EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL PERFORMENCE !!

**To-day at 6 p.m.**

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25

MOSTLY GIRLS

To-day, Wednesday 21st, at 6 p. m.

Farewell Reduced Price Matinee

## "HELLO HAWAII."

Booking at ROSE and Co. up to 4 p.m. After 5 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE

# EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-45 p. m.

## "The Girl Philippa"

in 9 Reels.

The Love Novel with the Great World Crisis in the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,

and Featuring

## "Anita Stewart"

The world's Daintiest and Most Loved Actress

# EMPIRE THEATRE

*Coming Shortly*

THE MOST STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION

in the History of the Silent Stage

## "Intolerance"

## "Intolerance"

## "Intolerance"

The Most Monumental achievement of the Cinema in which four paralleled stories of the World's evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence.

Under the kind Patronage of

**H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda**

THE

## Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road Wednesday, 21st Jan. 1920, at 8 p m (S.T.)

Sangit ] SAUBHADRA [ Acts 5

Saturday 24th January 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.

Sangit ] SWAYANWAR [ Acts 5

Sunday, 25th January 1920, at 3 p.m (S.T.)

Sangit ] MRICHHAKALIK [ Acts 7

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankarsheth's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

## INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

**V. C. Dastur & Co.**

**Treacher & Co**

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

## WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these lines.

## KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No: 357 Abdul Rehman Street BOMBAY.

## C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

Importers of—White and Black Marble Tiles, Chips and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort

Tel. Address: "Famous." Bombay

## THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists In the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Accessories; Generators; Electric Bells; Head and Tail Lights; Motor Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

*Our articles do credit to us and give* SATISFACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

**The Acme Mfg. Co.,**

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

## OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

## Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

**11, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and, Medows Street, Fort**

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of us

Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields) Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we have is sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of work.

We make all sorts of high and low lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms as Aplanat and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphere Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in addition to Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses

## "GUNC"

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Re. 2.

*Try* **KADI** *even when* all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of **Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.

*Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.*

Price Re. 1-8-0.

**"LU-LU"** *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1.

*OF ALL DEALERS OR*

## Dastoor Specific Co.

Medows Street, BOMBAY.

P. O. BOX 188, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

# New Steam Navigation & Trading Company, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

**Capital - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000**

**Divided into 4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each.**

The Present Issue is of 200,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

On all the above issued shares there will be payable :—

Rs. 5 per share on application.
Rs. 10 per share on allotment.

Any further calls by such instalments and at such times at intervals of not less than two months as the Directors may fix.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every holder of share.

## DIRECTORS.

N. G. HUNT, Esq., J.P., ( Partner, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., ) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ERNEST D. HASKELL, Esq., ( Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. ) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRAMJEE R. WADIA, Esq., ( Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. ) Solicitor, 123, Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay.

BEHRAMJI NOWROJI GAMADIA, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., ( Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, ( Manchester ) Ltd., ) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., Secretary of the Bombay. Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Member of the Managing Committee of Bombay, Native Chamber of Commerce, (Messrs. Bhookhandas Govindji) Merchant, Mulji Jetha, Market, out Fort, Bombay.

FAZULBHAI IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, Esq., ( Messrs. Fazulbhai Ibrahim & Co., Ld. ) Merchant, Medows Stret, Fort, Bombay.

KAIKHUSHROO B. MAZAGONWALLA, Esq., ( Messrs. K. B. Mazagonwalla & Co. )... Merchant, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (Ex-Officio.).

## BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

## AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

## SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SOONDERDAS & Co.

## SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.

MESSRS. MAZAGONWALLA & Co.

## REGISTERED OFFICE.

NAWAB BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The main object of the Company is to buy steamers and to run them between Bombay and other outside ports or to run them on Indian Coast Ports.

There was even before the War a steady increase in the number of steamers which cleared from Indian Ports before the War broke out.

It may appear that the prices of vessels are high but the fact of high freights, the rapid development of trade and the high rate of exchange are factors not to be ignored.

The Company's steamers will run from Bombay to such other ports in India and abroad as may be convenient and desirable, the redeeming feature being to run steamers to places where the services will fetch profitable rates of freight and full anmount of cargo, which, whilst avoiding unhealthy compition, will not tie down the energies of the Company inneces-sarily and will thus increase the Company's profits.

The Company has also in view several other profitable schemes which if worked properly are expcted to add greatly to the profits of the Company, and the Memorandum of Association provides for the working of these other schemes.

## NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bolangir Dispensary, Patna Feudatory State, an Assistant Surgeon on a monthly pay of Rs. 250 plus Rs. 50 allowance with free quarters.

None need apply who has had no previous experience of at least three years in a recognized institution. Candidates should submit their applications with copies of diploma and testimonials to the undersigned.

DIWAN, PATNA STATE,
Bolangir, P. O.
Sambalpur, B. N Ry.

Dated Bolangir, 13th Jan. 1920. 7958

## THE JOINT SESSION OF THE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AND COMMERCIAL.

CONGRESS to be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Hon. Sir FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt. G. B. E., on the 23rd and 24th January. Fees for members of the Reception Committee Rs. 20, and for delegates Rs. 10, each. Visitors are admitted free.

Apply for tickets to:—
The HON. SECRETARY,
19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 7897

PUBLIC NOTICES.

**This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.**

THE

# Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

**Share Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,000**

**(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)**

**Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and th balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000, will be offered to the public for subscription, payable a follows :—**

**Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.**

**No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.**

## DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

## BANKERS:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

## SOLICITORS:

PUGH AND COMPANY.

## AUDITORS:

VINEY AND THURSTON.

## MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. GOCUL DAS HUNSRAJ.
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

## REGISTERED OFFICE:

No. 5, AGA KERBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

## BOMBAY AGENTS:

K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

## OIL SEED'S AND OIL CAKES,

CASTOR. MAHUA, KARINJA, KARDI, ETC ETC.

WANTED suitable person, well acquainted with the trade in Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes, and capable to organize continual supplies from upcountry. Apply with particulars to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 7895

## WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Khand Bazar, Bombay.
7838

## ON ACCOUNT MINISTRY OF SHIPPING LONDON.

TENDERS on a percentage basis of net salved value are asked from competent firms for the Salvage of the s.s. "Charles Telleir" fitted throughout with insulation as a frozen meat carrier, at present stranded near Ras-El-Kabbah 40 miles south of Ras-El-Hadd, entrance to Gulf of Oman. The steamer's engines, boilers and deck winches are intact and workable, the forebody is tight and temporary repairs can be effected to the after end which is damaged, before and after floating.

A good opportunity for Contractors having a small salvage craft and good anchors and tackles, with salvage pumps.

Or alternatively offers are invited for the sale of the vessel as lying in her damaged condition. She is guarded by the Sultan of Muscat, was intact when visited recently in December by the Salvage Officer and the harbour of Sur is close to where temporary repairs could be effected after floating.

Please communicate with Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Lloyd's Agents Bombay, from whom particulars can be had and who will receive offers for salvage or sale. 7879

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase wastepaper at Wadi Bunder and also of the wastepaper of the office of the Genera Traffic Manager at Victoria Terminus for period of one year from the 1st February, 1920 to 31st January, 1921. Prices must be quoted per ton separately for wastepaper at Wadi Bunder and the General Traffic Manager's office.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) only and sent under a sealed cover, superscribed as follows:

Tender for the purchase of wastepaper at Wadi Bunder and G. T. M.'s office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

J. D. FLYNN, Esq., O.I.E.,
Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry.,
Wadi Bunder.

Tenders must reach the office of the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, not later than 12 noon on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1920.

3. The deposits will be refunded to those whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

J. D. FLYNN,
7957 Goods Superintendent.
Goods Superintendent's Office,
Wadi Bunder, 19th Jan. 1920.

## NOTICE.

WANTED—One B. E. for the post of an Overseer and also one passed Sub-OVERSEER for the post of an Assistant Surveyor on the Temporary Establishment of this Office. Preference will be given to those who have already Public Works Department experience.

Applications must be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before February 1st 1920, stating age, present appointment and pay, if any, length of service and the earliest date on which they can join, if approved.

(Sd.) V. K. SHETE.,
Ag Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.
Belgaum, 15th January, 1920. 7936

## NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS Co., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.
7631

PUBLIC NOTICE .

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD., will be REMOVED on and from 1st February, 1920, from No. 9, Green Street, Fort to the MILL PREMISES on Slater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

ABDOOLLABHOY JOOMABHOY
LALLJEE AND CO.
Agents,
The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1920. 7966

LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day of October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Daver of the 1st part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa Berry", containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204,16401 and 17901 and New Survey Nos. 7138, 2/7138 A B C/7138 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3500, 3501 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-2-5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolbhoy Lalji, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the Bamonji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees.
7945

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINSHAH DHANJIBHOY NASIKWALA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Nanabhoy Hormosji Bhewandiwalla.

Any person having any claim in, or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, gift, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, easement, or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground being plot No. 3, Dubash Estate of pension and tax and quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed) situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1614½ square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue with other plots under Old No. 573 and 104A, New No. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48, New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3325 and 3326, Street No. 74—76, Napean Sea Road and bounded on the East by Plot No. 2 of the said Dubash Estate and now belonging to Mrs. A. B. Limboowallas, on the West by Plot No. 4 of the said Dubash Estate now belonging to Mr. Namjibhoy Gulam Hussein, on the North by the New Road in the said Dubash Estate, and on the South by the property of Mrs. A. Hussein.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
7967 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WASUDEV NARAYAN ZAOBA, of Bombay, Pathar Brabhu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Lease, dated the 2nd day of February, 1904, and made between the said Wasoodev Narayan Zoaba and another of the one part and Jamsedji Dorabji Powvalla of the other part. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, morgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered waived.

All that piece or Parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate at Meadows Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 605 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4947 and New Survey No. 2/49 and bounded on the East North by the West by Medows Street, on the North partly by the property of the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Bishop and partly by the said Nezbit Lane, on the South by the property of Khursedji Furdunji and others and the property situated on the said pieces of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1507 and Street No. 21 and 25 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7961 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAISEY MECKA and DAYA GUNSEY, both of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Sates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhandarwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,590 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 342, New No. 4071, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 1/1665 and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Esperance, on the West by the property of the Church of Salvasoo Desa, on the North by the property of the Church of Salvasoo Desa, on the South partly by the property of Marcan De Souza, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4486 and Street No. 646 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

MENWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7978 Purchasers' Attorneys.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 230 of 1918.

Re: MAHADEO BHUGWANDAS MARWADI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mumbadevi Road, speculator in cotton, American futures etc. ..... An Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th April, 1920 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.

D. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Acting Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, Bombay, the 19th January, 1920
7948

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee Inmabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Sshedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by the way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the buildings thereon situated at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration, District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3425 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1375, New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7112 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7), and Street Nos. 47 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dagdoo Pithoo Khade, on or towards the South by the property of Khurshedji Khambatta, on or towards the West by DeLisle Road and on or towards the East by the property of G. I. P. Railway.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
7832 Purchasers' Attorneys.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. ARDESHIR MANECKJI MISTRY, ERUCHSHAW MANECKJI MISTRY and PESTONJI JAMSHEDJI SHROFF, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that redeemed Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 361 (three hundred and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Powvala Street, Churney Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 481, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13538, 13863, 13964, 14050, and 15993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, buildings, premises, structures, fixtures, etc., etc., erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under D Ward No. 2061 (1) and Street No. 2 Powvala Road (Street) and now according to the current Municipal Bill under D Ward No. 2063 (c) and Street No. 12 B Powvala Road (Street) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Powvala Road (Street), aforesaid on or towards the South by the property of D. C. Pandole, on or towards the East partly by the property of Virji Perai, partly by a sixteen feet wide common passage and partly by the property of Tyeb Haji Arab and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji C. Mehta and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated at Bombay this 20th day of January 1920

FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

A RUNNING CONCERN with stock in trade and building next to Imperial Secretariat is FOR SALE. Present rent income excluding motor garage office and workshops Rs. 100 per month. Price Rs. 25,000 or nearest offer. Plans can be sent.

H. K. RAFIQUE & CO.,
Automobile Engineers,
Khayber Pass, DELHI.
7927

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the undermentioned properties held on the 9th day of January, 1920, under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos receiver in High Court Suit No. 1732 of 1918 our client Mr. EBRAHIM DAWOOD KAZI was the highest bidder and was declared to be the purchaser thereof. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon fronting on the Eastern side of Hoozaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4999, New No. 11203, Old Survey No. 1/2419, New Survey No. 3875 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 221, Street No. 207 containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Hoozaria Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of together with the gully for the passage of dirty water, lying between this property and the adjoining property which gully belongs entirely to and forms part of this plot and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Ismail together with the gully for the passage of dirty water between this property and the property of the said Memon Haji Ismail.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
7978 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 26 of 1920.

(1). SYED EBRAHIM SYED AHMED KADRI, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort, Bombay; ... (2). MAHOMED HASAN KHATIF, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort for themselves and other members of the Mahomed Community. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). ISMAILBHOY MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Moholla; (2). AHMEDSAHAB Bin ABDUL RAHMAT SHABAZKAR; (3). MAHOMED ISMAIL Bin MAHOMEDALLY SHABAZKAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Ali Oomar Street, without the Fort; (4) MULLA MAHOMED YOUNUS PANKAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bapu Khote, Street, without the Fort; (5). SYED YUSUF KADRI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort; (6). ALI MAHOMED KHAN DEHLVI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Palanpore; (7). The ADVOCATE-GENERAL, of Bombay having his office, within the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt on the 8th day of January, 1920, Notice is hereby given under O. I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have on behalf of themselves and other members of the Sunni Mahomedan Community filed this suit in the High Court against the abovenamed defendants praying that it may be declared that the consent decree dated the 27th day of June, 1918, is null and void and is not binding on the said property described in the plaint herein; that it may be declared that the said property dated the 25th day of September, 1919, is void and inoperative and that the 1st defendant does not take any interest in the said property by reason of the said sale: that it may be declared that the said property is valid Wakf property dedicated for the performance of ceremonies in connection therewith: that such provision may be made and such orders passed and directions given so as to maintain and continue the said Wakf as this Honourable Court may deem necessary; that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 1st defendant may be restrained from taking possession dealing with or disposing of the said Wakf property or any part thereof, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants 4, 5 and 6 may be restrained from conveying the said Wakf property to the 1st defendant or putting the 1st defendant in possession of the said property: that in the alternative and without prejudice to prayers a, b and c of the plaint it may be declared that the sale in so far as the said Darga of the said Saint is concerned, is void and inoperative that in the said alternative all directions may be given and orders passed so as to provide for the maintenance of the said Darga: that the defendants or some or any of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of this suit. For such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 7th day of June, 1920.

Any person on whose behalf the suit is instituted may if so advised apply to the Court to be made a party to this suit.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. [illegible] PATEL.

The 19th day of January, 1920.
7976

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS,, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co. Cheapest House of NEW REMINGTON VISIBLE, Rebuilt, Second-hand Typewriters and New Portable Machines. Finest Collection of High Grade Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Typewriter Repairs a Speciality. Type-copying work executed neatly, promptly and correctly. Expert Tutors of Typewriting by Touch System, at very Moderate Rates. Do investigate.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

PURCHASERS OF BARYTES, Felspar Gypsum, washed Kaoline, Stag horns, peacock feathers and sealing wax sticks. Please write to THE GRAND MINING WORKS, COY., Alwar (Rajputana). Selling Agents also wanted. 7954

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—5 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Well experienced in Mill store line, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST and well speaker in English. Apply with certificates to Box No. 907, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7877

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School, Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7730

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for an Architect's firm in Bombay, one with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copy of testemonials to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7949

WANTED ATONCE.—SECOND CLASS MECH. ENGINEER for mofussil. Call or write—VORA BROS. & CO., Mansu Call or write—VORA BROS. & CO., Mansu Building, Princess Street, Phone 3848. 7902

WANTED—ASSISTANTS by a Commercial Firm, those with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7825

WANTED—A competent LEDGER KEEPER and an ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7873

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR Graduate or under-graduate for a student II. Standard. Gujarati and Persian preferred. He should also be a companion to the boy and able to control him. Attendance from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7955

WANTED—SALESMEN for Hardware Metals and Sundries. Salary Rs. 100 and Commission. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7962

WANTED—SALESMEN, experienced in Fancy Woollen Cotton piece goods for well-known retail firm. Undergraduate Hindu preferred. Apply to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TRACER for Drawing Office in the mofussil. Apply stating previous experience, earliest date of joining and lowest salary expected to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7855

WANTED—A First Class Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for erecting Engine, Boilers, Gearing, etc., for an up-country Mill and also an expert Dyer Bleacher for a Bombay concern, stating salary required with copies of testimonials. Apply Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7901

WANTED—A GENERAL MANAGER and ASSISTANT MANAGERS for a large Shipping Company, only men with necessary experience need apply with testimonials and record of service. Suitable salary for qualified men. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 8[illegible] Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7788

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Indian STOREKEEPERS for employment in the Embarkation Supply Depot, Bombay, as a terporary measure, at the consolidated rate of pay of Rs. 90 per mensem. The rate of security to be lodged is Rs. 500 (five hundred) either in cash or Government promissory Notes. 2. Intending Candidates should apply personally to the ASSTT. DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT (Embn) at No 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, with original testimonials in their possession, if any. 7943

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 including war allowance plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 9905

## SITUATIONS VANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR and JUNIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road. 7970

WANTED—A METRIC CLERKS, with good hand-writings Gujerati and English for Share Bazar work. Apply TRIBHOVUNDAS PRAGJI, New Share Bazar. 7971

WANTED—Smart and intelligent CLERKS for Indenting Department. Apply stating salary required and previous experience to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7963

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS, honest and active. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to 'your Chemist,' Jariwala Building, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 7965

WANTED—TYPISTS, SHORT-HAND WRITERS and GENERAL CLERKS. Apply to Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and Co., Solicitors, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 7962

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing Gujerathi and English correspondence. Duties from 7 to 12 and 2 to 7. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to HUNS DEWAN & CO., 443, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla. 7900

WANTED to join immediately a very competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with a very good knowledge of correspondence work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7865

WANTED—A qualified and experienced TEACHER for the Middle School Department of a Local High School. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7951

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English, Sanscrit, and Mathematics to teach the upper classes of a Local High School. Good salary to a competent man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7950

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES or SECTION WRITERS for work in the Small Cause Court, Bombay. Prospects of permanent Government Service. Matriculates and School Finals preferred. Apply to the REGISTRAR. 7980

## WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—LORRIES, driven by bullocks in good working order. Please state terms, etc., to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7857

WANTED—A FLAT, suitable for office on the Hornby Road, or Medows Street. Rent from Rs. 100 to 200. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7921

CAPITALIST WANTED to invest large or small sums on sound securities. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7947

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers, in good working order. Write to Box No 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—By a Vegetarian Hindoo, two ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHEN separate in good locality. Apply with full particulars to, D. DEOCHAND, 97, Mint Road. 7912

WANTED—Big INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL CONCERNS to know that a long experienced, foreign travelled Indian business gentleman, who can organize, control, and successfully manage any office is open to engagement. Please apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7661

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 900. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Nettlefold Tinmen's Black Rivets, No. 9 to 12. Apply DEVJI OMERSEY, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 4568 7899

NEW Motor Cars and Lorries of any make, sold on EASY PAID SYSTEM. Apply personally only Bombay people to LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 7969

FOR SALE—Two TAXIS, one Minerva, one Studebaker, both running order. Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7774

FOR SALE—Two Seater Rover Silent Night ENGINE with dicky seat in good condition. Apply between 9 and 12 or 3 and 5 to B. F. POONJIAJI, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobitalao. 7961

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MAHATMA SHAHJOT SURMA an elixir for eye-complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma. One trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Anklesvar. 7910

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

SALES—Land, about 8,500 sq. yards, near G. I. P. Ry., Parel Station and opposite Elphinstone Road Bridge, containing 3 bungalows and 2 chawls. Vacant extensive space for factories, etc. Apply owner HASSUM SUMAR, inside. 7872

## FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE—One oil ENGINE, 37 horse power, Berymaker, with three tanks, etc., two flour mills with all necessary apparatus and every sort of new implements or gin double, tin, girders, etc. Apply at once for full particulars to Mrs. CHATUR BHUJ RAM, SWARUP, Ajitmal, Dist. Etawah U. P. 7953

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New, Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10, 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At Lonavla, "Peston LODGE," nicely furnished with out houses motor Garrage and Garden for Season or for year. Apply to Box. No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7880

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—"TOUR PETIT" commodius, well ventilated with Drawing, Dining, and five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, up to 16th June, 1920. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 7826

## LEGAL NOTICE'

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted with MARIAMBIBI, wife of Mahomed Abdul Wahab Mishari for the purchase of her property hereunder mentioned. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as the "Rogay Buildings" standing thereon situate on the West side of Apollo Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1156.99 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 108, New No. 4953, Old Survey Nos. 1406, 1534 and 1535 and New Survey No. 9523 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1031 to 1033(1) and 1254, Street Nos. 62 to 68 and 1, 2, 3, 4 and bounded, on or towards the North by Dalal Street, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Hasham and on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormusji Guzdar and partly by the property of H. H. the Aga Khan.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
7983 Purchasers' Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHA ARDESHIR COOPER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those the several pieces of land or ground together with the bungalow and other structures and trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bamanwari or Bamanpuri, in Salsette, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, in the District of Thana, containing in the aggregate 6,740 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the following numbers:—

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Gunt-has | Assessment. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 235 | 44 | 5/9 | 24 | 5 0 0 |
| 259 | 45 | 13/14 | 9 | 2 0 0 |
| 298 | 50 | 21 | 5 | 1 0 0 |
| 342 | 56 | 10 | 8 | 1 8 0 |
| 343 | 56 | 11 | 4 | 0 12 0 |

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7975

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING GREASE SPRING BUFFERS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—

15 barrels Lubricating Grease.
1 case Spring Buffers.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, reclining sofa, cupboard, hat stand, writing table, book cases, easy chair, palm stand, pictures, carved furniture, beaded chicks, iron bedstead, carpets, wooden boxes, alluminium utensils, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Furniture belonging to the Estate of late Sir Ratan Tata, including some very Valuable French, English and Japanese Furniture, Curios, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the following very valuable surplus furniture, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Ratan Tata, consisting of French cushioned sofas, easy chairs, Perisian vases, English writing tables and chairs, Japanese Artistic furniture and curious and other works of art, pictures cabinets, glassware, crockery, carpet rugs, etc., etc

A large lot of French mosaic flooring, French marble pilasters and other building materials will be sold by Public Auction, on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARSI COTTON GINNING FACTORY CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, the Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the said Factory at their Auction Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Factory consists of land admeasuring about 3 acres and 23 gunthas with the Factory built thereon in which there are 30 Gins by Platt Bros. with Engine Boliers etc., in working order. The purchaser will have the benefit of the pool agreement dated the 1st day of November, 1916, under which the said Factory is working.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidator at his office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1920.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Atotrneys for Tarachand Tulock administrator of the estate of deceased mortgagee Bhagwan Tulock and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ganpat Bhicaji Tuple and in exercise of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgage under an Indenture of mortgage dated 25th Sept. 1916, made between Ganpat Bhicapi Tuple of the one part and Bhugwan Tulock of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or pareel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or two dwelling houses standing thereon being a portion of the cart commonly called or known by the house of Dackan Khan, situate at Dadar in the Island of Bombay bearing the Collector's Land Revenue number and New Survey No 1459 and Municipal "G" Ward No. 3213 (5 and 6) and Street No. D577 and E 577 containing by admeasurement 980 square yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the passage of the cart otherwise called Tom Baptista Street, on or towards the West by the cart of Balla Miya Sumsoodin, on or towards the West by the cart of Balla Miya Sumsoodin, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Vithal Vaidya and on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Jagannath and which said premises are now in occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 373 Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1920.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing therein situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern Side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 sq. yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3116 New No. 13012 Old Survey No 1/4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7630 and 7631 and Street No. 245 and (1) and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by 2nd Kumbharwada Street on or towards the North by the house of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thucker Jeram Shivji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P. S.—The above property shall be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE OF 1,695 BAGS SAGO FLOUR AND 145 BAGS FARINA.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1920, sell by Public Auction by order of the Bank concerned the following:—

At Wari Bunder P. D. godown at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

D B K 75 bags 120 cwt Sago Flour ex s.s. Siam Maru.
D A 97 bags Sago Flour ex s.s Kasado Maru
S H K 145 bags Farina ex s.s. Sodegawa Maru at Prince's Dock No. 7 godown.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

D A P 325 bags 455 cwt sago Flour ex s.s. Totomi Maru
At Prince's Dock No. 3 godown.
D A P 835 bags 450 cwt Sago Flour 176 bags 251 cwt Sago Flour
EX. S.S. KASADO MARU.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.
40 keys wire brads 100 cwt 2 by 19 gauge.
10 cases British springwell table water.
By order of the concerned.
5 bales trasing paper each 20 reams.
On account of the shippers:—
A consignment of Chinese and Japanese porcelainware consisting of richly coloured flower vases, flower bowls, wall plates in different sizes and in various colours, tea, milk and sugar pots, tea and coffee sets, and similar other decoration porcelain articles
Miscellaneous:—One secondhand Scout Motor Cycle, Electric Chandelhor, Military riding saddles, tents, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1920.

### MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS SHOPKEEPERS AND SOLICITORS.

Messrs RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., a lot of specially made sliding door show cupboards, with and without shelves and counters.

The cupboards are on view.

RICHARD & Co.,


— Don't Be Puzzled: —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

15/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,

P. O. CALCUTTA.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition)

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

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BOMBAY.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

There has been nearly general rain in Behar and North Hyderabad with local falls in Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Akola, quarter of an inch, Amraoti, Sholapur and Parbhan half, Nizamabad quarter.

The western disturbance is approaching north-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Some rain and snow in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans. | 29.898 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 75.5 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69.8 " |
| Dew Point | 67.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.761 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) | 2.2 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 82.6 " |
| Minimum do. | 69.5 " |
| General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNW,WNW,NW,N. |
| Movement of Wind | 107 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

**The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—**

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time | Depth on Still | Day of Week | Day of Month | LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan | h. m. | ft. in. | Jan | | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tues | 20 | m 10 40 | 25 11 | 20 | m | 5 0 | 19 5 |
| | | 11 33a | 28 6 | | | 4 41a | 18 2 |
| Wed. | 21 | m 11 18 | 26 5 | 21 | m | 5 33 | 18 10 |
| | | | | | | 5 16a | 18 10 |
| Thu | 22 | m 0 1 | 28 10 | 22 | m | 6 5 | 18 4 |
| | | | | | | 5 50a | 15 9 |
| Fri. | 23 | m 0 30 | 29 0 | 23 | m | 6 37 | 17 11 |
| | | 0 32a | 28 11 | | | 6 24a | 16 0 |
| Sat. | 24 | m 1 0 | 28 11 | 24 | m | 7 10 | 17 8 |
| | | 1 1m | 26 11 | | | 6 58a | 16 6 |
| Sun. | 25 | m 1 31 | 28 8 | 25 | m | 7 44 | 17 6 |
| | | 1 49a | 26 8 | | | 7 34a | 17 4 |
| Mon. | 26 | m 2 3 | 28 2 | 26 | m | 8 21 | 17 6 |
| | | 2 32a | 26 3 | | | 8 14a | 18 4 |

**The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 20 (Tuesday) | Sunrise. 7h. 15m | Sunset. 6h. 24m. | |
| " 21 (Wednesday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 25m. | |
| " 22 (Thursday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 25m. | |
| " 23 (Friday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 26m. | |
| " 24 (Saturday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 27m. | |
| " 25 (Sunday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 27m. | |
| " 26 (Monday) | " 7h. 15m | " 6h. 28m. | |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 6d. | 2h. | 34-9m. | a.m. |
| Last Quarter | 13d. | 5h. | 38-6m. | a.m. |
| New Moon | 21d. | 10h. | 56-9m. | a.m. |
| First Quarter | 28d. | 9h. | 8-0m. | p.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th January, 1920, was 30.171 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the north Punjab where light cloud has appeared. Humidity is locally above normal. Temperature is in excess during the day, but is in considerable defect at night in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is slightly lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi. Humidity is lower than usual at a few stations. Day temperature continues above normal in Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner, but is in excess at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south of the division. Day emperature is in excess on the Kathiawar coas and in north Gujarat, night temperature is above the average except in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in Berar, Akola reporting 0.30 inches and Amroati 0.62 inches. Skies are lightly or moderaely clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally; Malegaon reports 0.14 inches, Sholapur 0.54 inches and Nizamabad 0.35 inches. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is in deffect at Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in Berar and local rainfall has occurred in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Conditions are improving here and rainfall is likely to decrease.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th January 1920.

Weather has been dry for light rain in Berar.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 20th JAN. 1920.

| STATIONS | Temps in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temps in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity: 8 hrs. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours | Rainfall: Total 1st June to date | Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (10th) | 77.1 | 60.0 | 87 | 0.30 | 2.63 | —3.99 |
| Jask | 75.4 | 61.6 | 81 | .. | 4.61 | +2.54 |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | 76.1 | 65.6 | 74 | .. | 0.25 | —1.25 |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 72.6 | 44.5 | 89 | .. | 1.62 | +1 13 |
| Rawalpindi | 66.2 | 29.0 | 93 | .. | 2.56 | +0.09 |
| Lahore | 69.5 | 41.9 | 97 | .. | 1.56 | +0.45 |
| Hissar | 71.6 | 39.2 | 78 | .. | 1.27 | +0.47 |
| Ambala | 71.3 | 41.4 | 94 | .. | 2.28 | +0.27 |
| Delhi | 68.1 | 49.0 | 73 | .. | 1.03 | +0.03 |
| UNITED PROVINCES. | | | | | | |
| Agra | 71.4 | 45.5 | 66 | .. | 0.69 | —0.04 |
| Mainpuri | 73.9 | 44.1 | 62 | .. | 0.64 | —0.39 |
| Jhansi | 75.8 | 49.8 | 66 | .. | 0.68 | —0.06 |
| Cawnpore | 74.6 | 45.1 | 78 | .. | 0.10 | —0.91 |
| Allahabad | 75.4 | 45.0 | 81 | .. | 0.05 | —1.04 |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | |
| Jacobanad | 75.5 | 44.0 | 68 | .. | 0.39 | +0.06 |
| Karachi | 79.3 | 59.4 | 47 | .. | 0.23 | —0.24 |
| Ajmer | 71.0 | 36.4 | 73 | .. | 2.10 | +1.43 |
| Jaipur | 72.7 | 47.5 | 46 | .. | 1.96 | +1.37 |
| Kotah | 76.6 | 51.5 | 56 | .. | 1.77 | +1.24 |
| Mount Abu | 67.8 | 52.4 | 49 | .. | 0.63 | +0.17 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 81.0 | 48.1 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.13 |
| Dwarka | 81.3 | 58.9 | 66 | .. | 0.53 | +0.43 |
| Veraval | 85.3 | 65.6 | 50 | .. | 0.51 | +0.17 |
| Rajkot | 85.1 | 54.1 | 49 | .. | 2.05 | +1.79 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 85.2 | 55.8 | 72 | .. | 3.54 | +3.27 |
| Surat | 85.3 | 63.6 | 73 | .. | 3.78 | +3.50 |
| Ahmedabad | 87.0 | 61.9 | 54 | .. | 1.30 | +1.15 |
| Deesa | 87.1 | 55.2 | 41 | .. | 0.03 | —0.16 |
| Neemuch | 77.1 | 51.9 | 53 | .. | 3.07 | +2.64 |
| Indore | 78.1 | 58.1 | 66 | .. | 4.89 | +4.13 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 76.9 | 52.3 | 59 | .. | 1.06 | —0.27 |
| Saugor | 76.8 | 54.8 | 44 | .. | 0.69 | —0.72 |
| Hosangabad | 79.1 | 57.4 | 76 | .. | 3.68 | +2.44 |
| Khandwa | 83.0 | 63.7 | 91 | 0.09 | 6.60 | +5.58 |
| Akola | 87.2 | 65.5 | 84 | 0.30 | 1.71 | +0.30 |
| Amraoti | 84.0 | 59.9 | 83 | 0.62 | 2.91 | +1.51 |
| Nagpur | 82.5 | 61.3 | 77 | .. | 0.83 | —0.70 |
| Chanda | 84.7 | 60.6 | 85 | .. | 1.07 | —0.08 |
| Raipur | 80.8 | 54.2 | 85 | .. | 0 | —0.76 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 82.6 | 68.0 | 82 | .. | 1.17 | +0.61 |
| Ratnagiri | 84.7 | 70.5 | 53 | .. | 0.73 | —0.14 |
| Marmugoa | 83.2 | 71.9 | 73 | .. | 3.90 | +2.70 |
| Karwar | 85.1 | 66.2 | 88 | .. | 3.11 | +1.08 |
| BOMBAY DAUCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 84.0 | 54.0 | 79 | 6.14 | 1.82 | +0.88 |
| Ahmednagar | 84.3 | 58.7 | 85 | .. | 4.13 | +2.95 |
| Poona | 88.0 | 53.4 | 72 | .. | 2.51 | +1.40 |
| Sholapur | 85.4 | 51.9 | 79 | 0.54 | 2.79 | +1.20 |
| Bijapur | 83.9 | 59.7 | 69 | .. | 2.49 | +1.29 |
| Belgaum | 82.7 | 58.6 | 63 | .. | 2.48 | +0.58 |
| Aurangabad | 83.6 | 56.8 | 85 | .. | 3.14 | +1.99 |
| Nizamabad(Indur) | 85.4 | 59.3 | 89 | 0.35 | 1.67 | +1.04 |
| Hyderabad | 79.8 | 62.1 | 73 | .. | 7.74 | +6.67 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.5 | 69.3 | 65 | .. | 9.21 | +5.79 |
| Calicut | 86.1 | 69.1 | 81 | .. | 18.28 | +12.01 |
| Cochin | 89.2 | 69.7 | 68 | .. | 19.59 | +11.27 |
| Colombo | 86.9 | 70.7 | 93 | .. | 20.38 | 000 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 82.3 | 64.3 | 77 | .. | 10.53 | +4.30 |
| Bellary | 85.5 | 61.2 | 71 | .. | 6.31 | +4.08 |
| Cuddapah | 85.5 | 64.4 | 74 | .. | 9.63 | +4.90 |
| Madras | 84.3 | 67.9 | 77 | .. | 26.44 | +6.39 |
| Bangalore | 78.8 | 57.4 | 83 | .. | 7.01 | +3.73 |
| Coimbatore | 82.8 | 63.7 | 87 | .. | 6.48 | +1.43 |
| Trichinopoly | 85.9 | 68.7 | 76 | .. | 21.96 | +13.78 |
| Negapatam | 82.8 | 70.1 | 84 | .. | 53.45 | +24.43 |


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53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool | | 8,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | ... |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | 1,000 |
| " " Imports | | ... |
| Mid American Spot | | 29.30 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. | | 68.00 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | March | 36.12 |
| | May | 34.42 |
| | July | 33.84 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | May | 35.22 |
| | Oct. | 30.41 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months | To day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 27.25—12 |
| Feb. | 26 55—1 |
| Mar | 26.68—12 |
| Apr | .. |
| May | 24 18—12 |
| June | .. |
| July | 22 97—10 |
| Aug. | .. |
| Sept. | .. |
| Oct | 25.75— 6 |
| Nov. | .. |
| Dec. | .. |

Prices taken at 16-16 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 15th.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 27.18— 3 |
| Feb. | 26.5.— 1 |
| Mar. | 25.70—12 |
| April | 2..97—13 |
| May | 24.23— 8 |
| June | 23.66— 2 |
| July | 23.01 |
| Aug. | 22 28 Mutilated. |
| Sep. | 21.72+12 |
| Oct. | 20.92+11 |
| Nov. | 20.72+11 |
| Dec. | 20.27+12 |

Tone of futures:—Steady.

" Spot:—Easy fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Good Bengal | 17.50 |
| " " Fully Good | 16.25 |
| " " Fine | 18.50 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good | 20.60 |
| " " Fully Good | 21.35 |
| " " Fine | 21.60 |
| Broach Good | 24.45 |
| " " Fully Good | 24.60 |
| " " Fine | 24.85 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 14th

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 31,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 24 000 |
| " to Continent | 5 000 |
| Futures at New York March | 35.85—86 |
| " May | 34.40—86 |
| " July | 33.80—80 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 39.25 No change. |
| " Orleans | 40 25—25 |
| Future at New Orleans May | 34.80—84 |
| " Oct. | 30.14—86 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 14½ |
| Demand Bills | 3.73 00 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 135 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

Jan. 20.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 574 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 577. The price then declined to Rs. 575 and remained steady for some time. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 576, Fine Oomras January then being Rs. 498, and March Rs. 485. The tone was steady with a moderate business passing. Later on Broach improved to Rs. 578 on buying by speculators and the bazaar closed firm at Rs. 580. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 579, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry chiefly by exporters.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | 579½ |
| Fully Good Bengal | Jan. | 467 |
| Fine Oomras | | 498 |
| Fine Oomras | March | 488 |

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 20th JAN. 1920

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal | Jan. | 469 |
| Fully Good M. G. Broach | April-May | 576 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | Jan. | 502 |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | March | 489 |

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Jan. 1920:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,491 Bales. |
| Wheat | 5,231 Qrs. |
| Linseed | 389 " |
| Rape, etc | 106 " |
| Gingelyseed | 7,614 " |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 3,460 " |
| Castorseed | 25 " |
| Rice | 4,361 " |
| Myrabollams | 212 " |
| Cottonseed | 6,615 " |
| Mowrasseed | Nil " |
| Grain | 1,361 " |
| Jowar | 115 " |
| Bajra | Nil " |
| Gram | Nil " |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan 20th 5-30 p.m.

| Ready | Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p. | Ball Delivery: Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-30 | 74 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 10-30 | 74 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| " Karachi Bengal | 70 0 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 17 0 0 | .. |
| " Cawnpore | 17 0 0 | .. |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 18 0 0 | .. |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 17 4 0 | 18 0 0 |
| " " Thin | 16 8 0 | 17 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 135 0 0 | 27 8 0 |
| " Gajar 75-25 | 122 0 0 | .. |
| " Gajar 50-50 | 120 0 0 | .. |
| " Black | 110 0 0 | .. |
| Poppyseed, White | 18 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 103 8 0 | .. |
| Mowrasseed | 0 8 0 | .. |
| Barley | 61 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed | 70 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. as. p. | |
| Wheat April-May | 9 7 0 | |
| Linseed May | 16 9 0 | |


# L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

## Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite Green
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, B Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G, G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

## Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

## Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

## Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black B, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

## Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

## Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

## Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

## Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

## Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

## Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black R

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan RS
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application

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**Electro-Tonic Pearls**

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market. BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE

**Royal Yakuti.**

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing pills. Rupees ten only (£1 5s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

**BHARGAVA'S**

HEALTH OF INDIA OR INDIA'S LEADING

Price Re. 1 per phial **SALT** Postage Extra.

is a remedy for various diseases and disorders arising from a disordered condition of the digestive system. This popular Salt, taken regularly, keeps the body in a healthy condition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist feelings of weakness, depression and debility.

This household remedy is prepared in the form of powder and is absolutely free from habit-forming drugs, such as alcohol, opium or any other poisonous substance.

WE WANT YOU TO GIVE THIS LEADING SALT a fair trial to convince yourself as to its effectiveness.

Full particulars and directions with each dial.

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**Moderate Rates!!!**

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Famous Hospital "2 nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."

LT.-COLONEL—
"I must say I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health."

WORLD FAMOUS DOCTOR—
"The percentage of cures obtained by you, calls for confidence in the treatment."

DYING WOMAN CURED—
I again challenge the Bombay Doctors to investigate this cure.

MRS. M. HUNTER, ALLAHABAD—
"The Civil Surgeon at Mussoorie examined the patient and said "There was nothing to indicate consumption of the Spine."

MISS BEDE, AGRA—
"Whenever I think of you a prayer goes up from my heart to God that he may bless you abundantly."

POONA PATIENT—
Eminent Doctor reports remarkable progress.

Mr. A. J. Davies former lessee Hotel Majestic came to me as a last resource and put on 2 stone and regained his health and strength.

Revd. G. R. WALTERS

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ORIENT HOTEL.

Friday—1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Permanent address:—
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.


BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20th.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 2 3 5/8 |
| Bank Demand | 2 3 11/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 2 4 7/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 140 |
| American Dolls | 23[illegible] |
| Hongkong " | 228½ |
| Shanghai | 34[illegible] |
| Japan | 118 |
| Singapore | 163¾ |

Market Quiet.

# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, the Hon. Mr Dinshaw M. Petit's Office, Hornby Road, p.m.

Public meeting, under the presidency of the Hon. Sharif Devji Canji, for taking steps regarding the hardships suffered by passengers of the Chakla, at Dana Bunder (near Masjid Bridge) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opens a Sale of Work is aid of the Girls' Friendly Society on the grounds at the Cama Hospital, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Mawji Govindji's lecture on "Our work on the new Era." 9-30 p.m. Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

Superscribed correspondence for Ceylon Straits Settlement, China and Japan per s.s. Kashmir closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. " " "

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, at 3 p.m

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of members and friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

Dinner Party at Govt. House, at 8-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa (via Negapatam) closes at G.P.O. at 6.30 p..m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

### ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement has been announced of C. B. Nagarkar, Esq., of Bombay, nominated I. C. S., to Miss Hirabai Mirajkar of Bombay.

### DEATH.

PHILLIPS—On the 12th instant at her home, at 15, Victoria Road, Poona, Juliet Pinto Phillips, aged 22 years, 11 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pinto Phillip. Funeral took place on the following day at 9 a.m.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China and Japan per s.s Kashmir will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

### CENTENARY OF D. D. KAWISHWAR.

Under the auspices of the Gujar Sabha public meeting will be held to celebrate the centenary of Kavishwar Dalapatram Dahyabhai, C.I.E., to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadvadi, Girgaum, seats will be reserved for ladies.

### SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

The above Indian Circus Troupe has changed its avenue to "Gole-pitha" opposite to Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. They are giving two special performances to-day, one at 4-30 p.m. and the other at 9-30 p.m., owing to "Amavasya holiday." The Circus has been drawing a large house every day.

### OUR WORK IN THE NEW ERA.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) Mr. Mawji Govindji will deliver a public lecture on "Our Work in the New Era" to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mowji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

### A JAYANTI CEREMONY.

The Anniversary Birth-day (Jayanti) ceremoney of the late Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.I.E., will be observed by the Vile-Parle Boys' and Girls' A. V. School, to-day under the Presidentship of Seth Fatehchand Kapoorchand Lalan, when Messrs. G. D. Raichura and Sushil and other speakers will speak on the life of the said Kavi.

### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION FOONA.

The "First Aid to the Injured" class organised by Mr. R. E. Puram, Hony. Organiser and Secretary of the Classes, unde the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, Poona District Centre, will be examined on Sunday the 25th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the New Poona College, Poona.

### A BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Khalil Habib was charged by Sub-Inspector Tawde with being in possession of 52½ lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 2,100 without a license Mr. Spencer pleader defended. The acused was arrested with the opium in his possession near the Port Trust chowki. He pleaded not guilty and said the opium did not belong to him. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to five months' hard labour.

The Government of India have prohibited the export of rice flour in addition to rice except under the licenses.

Chaudhry Muhammed Ismail Khan has been elected to the Imperial Legislative Council, Patna

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## RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

### BHARAT SEWAK SAMITI'S APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Bharat Sewak Samiti, Delhi, wires:—

DELHI, Jan. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy and all the Provincial Governments have been requested by the Bharat Sewak Samiti to take necessary steps towards the release of political prisoners in connection with the recent Royal Proclamation. Various memorials have also been submitted to the same effect. If no favourable results are forthcoming it is intended to appeal to the Secretary of State, the Premier and the King-Emperor.

Pamphlets giving briefly the life-works of political offenders will be distributed free to show the right side of the facts to the Government and the masses. Funds and informations should be sent to Prof. Shimbhu Nath Chopra, Secretary, Delhi.

## REVERSE COUNCILS UP TO £2,000,000.

### OFFER FOR SALE ON JAN. 22.

A press communique issued under the signature of the Dy. Controller of Currency states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils to the extent of £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 22nd January, 1920.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION.

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, the first Ambulance Division in India, completes the sixteenth year of its existence on 1st April. During this period it has by valuable services of its members, justified its existence. The most important of the duties performed by the members of this Division during the virent War and the recent Influenza Epidemic though perhaps less advertised than others, are too well-known to need any mention. They had dealt with 87,000 British and 265,000 Indian wounded and invalids, all of whom had to be handled twice, once from Docks to Hospital and once from Hospital to the Railway Stations. The total thus handled approximates to 750,000. These services have been from time to time much appreciated by the highest military and local authorities. The unremitting labours of the members in the recent Influenza Epidemic and their efforts in the localities to which they were allotted had placed the public under a further debt to the Brigade. Besides regularly attending to public functions where there are possibilities of accidents occurring another equally important branch of the work is the removal of the sick and invalids from one place to another in and outside Bombay. During the last two years as many as about 1,200 persons were removed in horse ambulance from one place to another and hardly a day passes without one or more persons being dealt with in this way.

In the last year's report a public appeal was made to charitably-disposed persons for the gift of a Motor Ambulance and it is now generous responded to by Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw (of Aden), O.B.E., M.V.O., thanks to the efforts of Dr. Kaikhasru Sorabji Engineer and his son Major Sorab K. Engineer, O.B.E. Mr. Adenvala's sympathy with the works of public utility, especially suffering humanity is too well-known to need any mention. This Motor Ambulance is specially constructed by the French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ltd., to carry two patients at a time with three Ambulancers. It is the first of its kind in Bombay and will give great comfort to the patients, at the same time giving greater facilities to the members of the Division who offer their services disinterestedly through sheer philanthropic feelings, irrespective of caste or creed. The Motor Ambulance will be a real boon to suffering humanity, and the Division feels very grateful to Mr. Adenvala for his timely help.

The presentation ceremony will be performed on 8th February 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao by Major-General Sir W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commanding Bombay-Deolali Brigade. The Division depends for its means of subsistence on public charity, it having no permanent fund and the question of upkeep of the Motor Ambulance will be a matter for serious consideration. But the Division hopes that the philanthropic public will come to its help as they did in the past, while maintaining the horse ambulance. Donations large or small will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the public press by Divisional Superintendent Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Contractor Building, 545, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 20th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B Hotels.. | Genoa | N F | ..M Italiana |
| C & E Nursel .. | N F | N F | ..T M & Co |
| D & E Salida .. | Rangoon | 20-1-20 | ..M M & Co |
| F Fencho Maru .. | N F | N F | ..N Y Saisha |
| Vichi .. | N F | N F | ..R E Collin & Co |
| K Ferrara .. | Abadan | N F | ..S W & Co |
| L Furnea .. | " | N F | ..M & Co |
| Colmo Kalyan | N F | 19-1-20 | ..M M & Co |
| N Pentakota | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| N arala .. | Burma | 23-1-20 | ..M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indrawati .. | Karachi | 28-1-20 | ..K N & Co |
| Juba .. | Bhawnagar | 20-1-20 | ..S M & Co |
| Netravati .. | N F | N F | ..K S & Co. |
| Sabarmati .. | N F | N F | ..S N & Co |

MERSWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lanka .. | 5 days | 26-1-20 | ..R E Collin & Co |
| Parvati .. | 5 days | 28-1-20 | ..R E Collin & Co |
| Umra Homi | | | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inverness | Dunkirk | N F | ..T M & Co |
| Arkansas | New York | N F | ..J Finlay & Co |
| S Ganges | | | |
| Mya .. | Kobe | 31-1-20 | ..O S Kaisha |
| 9 Hoan Wa .. | | N F | .. Y Kaisha |
| 10 Circe S .. | Liverpool | 31-1-20 | ..W & A G & Co |
| 15 Shustar | P Gulf | 24-1-20 | ..H S Shustary |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Karadeniz | N F | N F | ..Dir. R I M |
| 4 Nirvana | Karachi | 23-1-20 | ..J M & Co |
| 5 Rashmi | Colombo | 23-1-20 | ..K Nixon & Co |
| 6 City of Calcutta | Liverpool | 23-1-20 | ..K N & Co |
| Saraswati | N F | N F | ..R E Collin & Co |
| 7 Clan Stewart | N F | N F | ..J Finlay & Co |
| 9 Okara .. | Basra | 24-1-20 | ..J M & Co |
| 11 Elsie | Liverpool | 31-1-20 | ..Graham & Co |
| 12 Karmala | Calcutta | 20-1-20 | ..M M & Co |
| 15 Vrotan | N F | 25-1-20 | ..T M & Co |
| 13 Angus | United Kingdom | 23-1-20 | ..M M & Co |
| 17 Shahnan | | | |
| Clan .. | N F | N F | ..W & A G & Co |
| R P S in Gn City of York | N F | N F | ..J Finlay & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crasa .. | N F | N F | ..R Dossal Kaji |
| Kuwait .. | N F | N F | ..T M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montrose | N F | 16 days | ..Graham & Co |
| Aurvada .. | N F | 20-1-20 | ..M & Co |

## LOVE LANE STREET SCHEME NO. 62.

### SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when the Board recorded a Government order sanctioning the Love Lane Street Scheme No. 62.

The Scheme has an area of 20,519 square yards or about 4¾ acres, involving the acquisition of only one property. It provides for the construction of two streets, each 40 feet in width and a caretaker's quarters and 14 blocks of chawls, containing in all, 1,176 rooms with an ample area for play-ground. A space of 20 feet is also provided between the eastern boundary of the adjoining temple premises and the nearest proposed chawls. It will be seen that the total cost of executing the Scheme is estimated at Rs. 17.83 lakhs and the annual return at Rs. 0.47 lakhs is only 2,64 per cent. of the total outlay. The capitalised value of the net return calculating interest at 6 per cent. will be Rs. 7.84 lakhs and the loss on the Scheme will be Rs. 9.99, say Rs. 10 lakhs. This loss can be easily covered by the Board's margin for expansion of their programme. This was found by the 1916 forecast to be Rs. 122 lakhs and has since been drawn on by the sanctioned Schemes which are expected to absorb Rs. 56.65 lakhs.

## NAWANAGAR'S HELP TO ROYAL NAVY MEN.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

"On the concluding day of the Peace Celebrations, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar sent Rs. 10,000 to His Excellency to be devoted to the welfare and comfort of the families of men of the Royal Navy who have died or been incapacitated by wounds in the War.

His Highness' gift was made in recognition of the deep debt of gratitude which all owe to the heroic but silent efforts of the Navy which gave such complete protection to the whole Empire.

According to His Highness' wishes, half of this sum is to be devoted to the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards Memorial and half to 'The Royal Naval Fund'."

## MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

### BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27/7.

### EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 11/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/3 1/2.
D. D. buying London 2/4.
D. D. on France 460.
T. T. on Japan 113
60 D/st Japan 103.
D. D. on Hongkong 226 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai 380.
D. D. on Singapore 103 1/2.
D. D. on New York 235.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/32.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

### SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2,275, By. United 1,825 By. Dyeing 3,240, By. Cotton 1,400, Century 225, Central India 4,175, Colaba Land 3,750, Coorla 2,000, Crescent 665, Currimbhoy 1,075, David 1,430, Fazulbhoy 1,565, Finlay 1,252/8 Ind. Malwa 655, Kastoorchand 2,200, Kohinoor 3,225, Madhowji 4,160, New Great 880, New City 3,100, Pearls 1,095, Shapurji 405 x.d. Simplex 1,275, Swan 1,355, Swadeshi 3,870, Tata Mill 1,800, Alcock 1,240, By. Burma 990, Bt. Burma Petrol 28 x.d., By. Tramway 1,160, By. Steam 585, Bundi 68, Katni ord. 390, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Ord. 215, Tata Defd. 1,125, Tata Bank 66, Tata Oil 532/8 pr, Scindia Steam 30 pr., New India Insurance 49 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2 pr.

## CHAKLA STEAMER GRIEVANCES PROTEST

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of "Steamer Chakla Grievances Relief Committee" to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Dana Bunder, near Masjid Bridge, Mandvi to consider the steps necessary to be taken regarding the hardships suffered by the passengers of the Chakla of the British India Steam Navigation Co. that left for Cutch on the 5th instant. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mavji Govindji Sheth, W. T. Halai, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Upadhyaya, Nensey, Lakhamsey H. Mehisheri, Velji L. Nenpoo, Haji Nasarbhai Haji Manji, Vajirali Bandeali Ahmed Haji Sidik Khatri and others will speak. Hon. Sharif Dewjee Kanji will preside.

## VEDANTA ASHRAM.

The following is the report of the Vedanta Ashram for the month of December last. During the month ending December, 1919, the daily attendance of visitors showed an appreciable increase. The attendance rose to over 20. The Swami Govindananda being confined to bed on account of an attack of influenza on and after the 20th December, 1919, the work had to be suspended during the last 10 days of the month. The attendance at the Saturday Bhagwat-Gita classes was as usual about 200. In addition a Sunday class on the teachings of Shri Ramkrishna has been commenced in the hall of the Canara Saraswat Association from the 20th December, 1919. The attendance was about seventy-five. A lecture on the life of Shri Ramkrishna was given in the Mahratta High School, which made a deep impresion on the audience. The Ashram has not yet succeeded in getting a habitation for itself. All the exponses of the Ashram are at present being borne by Messrs. Dolatram Kashiram and Co.

## HUNGARY AND PEACE TREATY.

### DELEGATION'S ATTEMPT TO POSTPONE THE HANDING OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Hungarian Delegation attempted to postpone handing over of the peace treaty fixed for the 15th instant by asserting that there was no time to examine the credentials of the Allied delegates and also demanding to know the position of the United States.

The Secretary of the Conference repliedthat the Hungarian delegation would be deluded if they did not accept the credentials previously recognised as valid by their own allies and Austria and added that the American Ambassador would attend the handing over of the treaty on the 15th.

## PEACE TREATY.

### SENATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE FOR COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

New York.—Senate leaders have begun negotiations in a conference with a view to arriving at compromise on the Peace Treaty.

## RUSSIAN NEWS.

### RED ADVANCE TOWARDS ODESSA STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 20.

The War Office states that a British military mission with General Denikin has gone to Ekaterinodap. The Caucasus army is holding the line behind the Aksai river, south-west of Tsaritsin, and has repulsed five heavy frontal attacks and also an outflanking attempt. The Don army holds the line of the Don from the Aksai to the mouth. The Reds, after five attempts, failed to force a passage. The Volunteer army holds the line Nikopol-Melitopol, in north Crimea. The Red advance towards Odessa has been stopped.

## SINN FEIN ATTEMPT ON MR. SULLIVAN.

### ELEVEN ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Eleven arrests have been made at Tralee in connection with the attack on the house where Sergeant Sullivan was staying.

Masked men raided the houses is Enniscorthy for arms holding up the occupants with revolvers.

## PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

### NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING ADRIATIC END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

M. Clemenceau Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti will to-morrow discuss the Note to be handed to Holland demanding the extradition of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

The negotiations regarding the Adriatic ended in the draft agreement, accepted by Italy and M. Clemenceau advised the Jugo-Slavs to accept in the interests of peace. The Jugo-Slavs answered that they must refer it to Belgrade whither they telegraphed the draft. It is hoped that a reply in favour of a compromise will be received on the 16th.

## FREE STATE OF DANZIG.

### ALLIES TO ASSUME ADMINISTRATION ON FEB: 4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Danzig says that the Allies will assume the administration of the Free State of Danzig on February 4th when the last German troops will leave and the British force of occupation will enter. Sir Reginald Tower will be the Provisional Administrator.

## ARMENIA, GEORGIA AND AZER-BAIJAN.

### INDEPENDENCE RECONISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Supreme Council has adjourned until January 15th. The Adriatic problem is still unsettled. The Council has decided to recognise *de facto* the independence of Armania, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

# FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

## M. CLEMENCEAU TO RETIRE.

### M. MILLERAND TO FORM MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Havas Agency says that M. Clemenceau yesterday handed to President Poincare the resignation of all the ministers President Poincare expressed to him the gratitude of the whole country for the work he had done during the past two years. M. Clemenceau will now pay a visit to Egypt for two months and on his return will be officially received at the acadamie Francaise. President Poincare has requested M. Millerand to form a Cabinet, and the latter has accepted the task.

## IMPERIAL STATISTICAL CONFERENCE.

### OVERSEA DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

The Imperial Statistical Conference which holds its first sitting at the Board of Trade on the 20th instant is the outcome of the recommendations of the Report of the Royal Dominions Commission, of 1917, that the Conference of Satatisticians of the Empire should be called as soon as practicable after the war in order to consider the question of improving statistical returns especially with a view to securing greater comparability and uniformity and the question of formation of an Imperial Statistical Office to prepare statistics relating to the whole British Empire. The Imperial War Conference approved these recommendations and laid down that an inter-Imperial Board of Control should supervise the proposed Statistical Office. The oversea delegates attending the Conference include Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Australia; Mr. M. Fraser, New Zealand; Mr. C. W. Cousins, South Africa; Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Mr. H. E. Bailey and Mr. C. W. Cotton, India; Mr. Bower, Eastern Colonies; Mr. J. C. Davies, East African Protectorates and Mr. D. S. MacGregor, West African Colonies.

## MR. SHIRRAZ TO REPRESENT INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Imperial Statistics Conferences at which Mr. Findlay Shirraz will represent the Indian Government begins in London on the 20th instant when the Royal Statistical Society will give a dinner to the delegates.

## "THE TIMES" ON NICKEL COINS.

### "WHY NOT A NICKEL RUPEE?"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 20.

The "Times" to-day publishes the illustrations of the nickel eight-anna and four-anna pieces and says:—The Innovation may lead to farreaching changes which may ultimately solve the silver question. The national query is, Why not a nickel rupee? But such coin would be a great blow to the Indian sentiment. "The Times" suggests that the advisability of substituting nickel for silver coinage in the United Kingdom might be considered.

## WOOL PROFITEERING IN BRITAIN.

### OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 20.

The question of wool profiteering continues to excite the greatest interest. The Profiteering Committee on the trusts is considering the question of publication of reports on the matter. Meanwhile the Director-General of Raw Materials officially admits that Government is selling wools from Australia and New Zealand at profits running into many millions sterling. He said that Government was selling better qualities at a price very much higher than prices fixed on the Dominions' contracts, but Dominions understood that this would be done after war and that they would receive half the profits. The Director-General declared as regards wool supply that Australasia had helped more than any other countries during War. Then they made practically no profits. He emphasised that farmers in Australia and New Zealand were at present not doing so well as farmers in Britain, South Africa and India, who were obtaining the top market prices without sharing profit with the British Government. Moreover, he compared the situation with cotton, pointing out that Egyptian cotton had risen 37 pence to 60 per pound and Egyptians were securing the whole of the profits. He declared that Government would be committing a great breach of faith unless Australasia now got the benefit of the rise in prices.

# "CHAOS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

## PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF FINANCIERS.

### REQUEST FOR ARRANGING PRELIMINARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 20.

New York.—A number of well-known financiers including Messrs. Hoover, Pierpont, Morgan Vanderbilt and Taft have appealed to the Governments of Britain France, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to help in holding a great international commercial and financial conference to find remedy for the chaos throughout the world. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been requested to arrange the preliminaries of the conference. It is suggested that the representatives of Japan and Germany, Austria and other European countries and the principal exporting countries of South America might be invited.

## BEXHILL TRAIN SENSATION.

### DASTARDLY ATTACK ON AN ARMY NURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Police are searching for the man who attacked the Army Nurse, Miss Florence Nightingale Shore, godchild of Miss Florence Nightingale and a sister of Brigadier-General Shore in the Bexhill train. She was found unconscious and badly injured in the head and is not expected to recover. The victim's jewellery and money were missing.

## HOW THE AFRIQUE SANK.

### SECOND OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS:—The second officer of the Afrique declares that the ship did not strike a reef but that after having been disabled for two hours with her rudder not working and with the machinery and electric batteries under water she crashed with full force shortly after midnight into a lightship marking the rocks of the Roches Bonnes. The second officer believes that those landed at Lapallice are the only survivors.

## A SURGEON-MAJOR'S SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Surgeon Major John Findlay who was suffering from incurable tuberculosis of the throat has shot himself in his chambers A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

## SLESVIG PLEBISCITE QUESTIONS.

### EVACUATION OF GERMAN TROOPS TO BE COMPLETE IN JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 20.

Copenhagen.—The International Commission has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Slesvig stating that the evacuation of the German troops and authorities will be completed by January, 20th and calling on all classes loyally to co-operate with the Commission in maintaining order. The plebiscite in the first or the northern zone is fixed for February 10th.

In connection with above it is noteworthy that the northern zone is regarded as likely to go to Denmark. The second or the middle zone, which is the most important including Flensburg, a potential rival to Copenhagen is largely inhabited by the Germans while the Danish Government has abandoned the idea of a plebiscite in the third or the southern zone fearing that the German population would join Denmark in order to escape war taxation.

## IRKUTSK REPORTED TO BE ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A Tientsin message to the "Daily Mail" says it is reported that Irkutsk is on fire. Five of the missing British officers reported cut off south of Tomsk have reached Mongolia. The remainder are safe and nearing Irkutsk.

## OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The deaths of Major-General Sir F. G. Twining and Mr. John William Nesbitt are announced.

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A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission, etc., will be announced latter.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday, January 21, 1920.*

## BRITAIN, ISLAM AND PEACE.

"Turkey desires peace quickly, because the delay in concluding the Treaty is worse than war. The uncertainty also tries the morale of a people who have been long at war, and likewise involves misery and sickness among them. *As to the kind of peace needed, we desire one that will keep the East tranquil, a matter which vitally concerns the European Powers. The peace of the East can only be maintained if Turkey is left independent. Whoever knows the East will agree with this opinion. The Islamic world wil be satisfied only with our freedom.* It is clearly unfair if other nationalities profit by President Wilson's pledges and we do not. President Wilson's principles have been accepted by the Allied Powers, and we rely on their sense of justice, as well as upon that of the American people, whose honour is involved. Surely America will not disappoint the hopes of millions of Turks and the whole of the Islamic world. People who have impartially investigated the Turkish question have discovered that despite bad Government our people have many merits and deserve better than is reported of them. And those Americans who do not believe the heaped-up slanders against us will not countenance this treatment of the Turks."

*His Majesty the Sultan in his interview to the correspondent of the Associated Press of America.*

"His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaneer, Lord Sinha, his Highness the Aga Khan and he himself had emphasised the wishes and the earnest plea of the Indian Mahomedans with regard to the importance to them and therefore to Imperial interests, of the Turkish terms of Peace."

*Mr. Montagu.*

"His Majesty's Government and my own Government have repeatedly made the declaration which I affirm that the question of the Khilafat is one for Mahomedans and Mahomedans only to decide. The contention, however, which you urge in your address that Turkey should preserve in full integrity the sovereignty and Dominions which she possessed before the war is one which, I fear, we cannot reasonably hope will be recognised by the Allied Powers in Conference. Before Turkey made her fatal mistake His Majesty's Government had guaranteed that such integrity would be the reward of neutrality, but now that she has submitted her fate to the arbitrament of the sword, she cannot expect any more than any other Power which drew the sword in the cause of Germany wholly to escape the consequences of her action."

*The Viceroy's Reply to the Khilafat Deputation.*

We have over and over again emphasised, in these columns, with all the earnestness that we could command, that the integrity of the Turkish Empir is inextricably bound up with a solution of the Khilafat question in consonance with Islamic law and sentiment and that, therefore, having regard to the part which religion plays in the East, any settlement threatening the tempora power of the Sultan-Khalif will inevitably endanger the peace of the East and through it the peace of the world. In the passage which we have quoted at the head of this article His Majesty the Sultan has tersely and adequately summed up the fundamental essentials of the Treaty with Turkey, any departure from which is bound to frustrate the purpose for which the great Conference at Paris is ostensibly meeting and violate the great principle for which the war was waged. And these were the considerations which were urged by the Khilafat Deputation which waited on the Viceroy on Monday. The composition of the Deputation which included, besides Moslems, such representative leaders of India as Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Swami Shraddhananda and Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry, affords the key to the momentous issues which are involved in the Treaty with Turkey which must determine whether the East, during the days that are to come, is to carry on the great task of peaceful reconstruction or is to be plunged into a turmoil to the extent or depth of which no man can foresee any limit. The great significance of the Deputation lay in this that it has given the necessary prominence to these grave issues which British and Allied statesmen must bear in mind before they, in their preoccupations with their own ambitions or with the traditional European hatred of the Turks, barter away the destiny of millions of people. The Viceroy's reply to the Deputation was courteous and dignified; it avoided all controversies as far as possible and it was instinct with deep and abiding sympathy for Mahomedans in their present troubles. It was obvious that Lord Chelmsford felt for Mahomedans and whatever may be his attitude regarding other matters, so far as the Khilafat question, as he considered it, was concerned the Viceroy had kept the Secretary of State accurately informed from time to time of Mahomedan sentiments and aspirations. The Deputation also gratefully acknowledged the ungrudging labours of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in representing the Moslem feeling before the Peace Conference. The Viceroy gave a clear assurance that no effort had been spared, no stone unturned, to place before those with whom the fate of Turkey rests, the plea of Indian Mahomedans. Over and above official representation, three leading Mahomedans were given special audience. So far as representation of Mahomedan feelings, sentiments and ideas go, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have certainly not spared themselves. But the question does not begin and end merely with representation of Moslem feelings. The Viceroy has already done whatever was possible in this respect, he is prepared also to place all facilities in the way of the Khilafat Deputation and he has already cabled the gist of the address fearing a decision any moment.

But the main question remains entirely untouched in spite of all the sympathetic declarations and strenuous labours of the Viceroy. It is most regrettable that the Viceroy could give no assurance regarding the final disposal of the Turkish question. It is extremely surprising that such a high dignitary as the Viceroy is absolutely unable to throw any light on a question which convulses the whole of India and that he is left along with others to glean information from Reuter's cables. It is but another proof, if any were needed, to show how India is ignored even in the disposal of questions intimately concerning her. Mere sympathy of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State and the full representation of Moslem views before the Peace Conference will not help us much. What is wanted is protection of Islamic interests. The Viceroy is not also quite justified in minimising, the newspaper forecasts regarding Turkish peace terms. British Ministers of late have delighted in cultivating intimate relations with the Press and they have given a fair idea of what is in store for Turkey. Lord Chelmsford is not likely to succeed in his attempt to inspire public confidence by putting down the forecasts as mere journalistic enterprises. He reiterated the assurance again that the Khilafat was a question for Mahomedans and Mahomedans only. It would have been better if he had made himself clear as to what he meant exactly by Khilafat. The recent distinction tried to be made between the temporal and spiritual powers of the Khalif to suit the convenience of the Allies has created justifiable apprehensions in the Islamic world. Islam has never made any such difference and as the Deputation declared emphatically it will not uphold any. If Lord Chelmsford has in view an assurance regarding the spiritual powers of the Khalif only, it carries no meaning and bears no value to Islam. And the Viceroy made himself abundantly clear later on. He plainly put out of court all idea of Turkish integrity. It would, he said, have been possible only in case Turkey had preserved its neutrality. But as Turkey appealed to the sword, the Viceroy contended, she could not expect wholly to escape all punishment. But who says that she should? Is Lord Chelmsford prepared to argue that the dismemberment of Turkey and the division of Turkish territories amongst the Allies are justifiable punitive measures? Would they have been sanctioned in the case of European Powers? The world has ceased to look upon the sword as the sole arbiter and there are other means and ways of preserving and ensuring peace than the occupation of enemies' territories. A fate has been reserved for Turkey alone which even the principal belligerants have escaped. Europe did not want Turkey in its midst and for centuries it was vainly trying to drive Turkey out. The last war is being used as a pretext to gain this end and Lord Chelmsford is ill-advised in trying to defend the dismemberment of Turkey on any pretext. Turkey is and ought to be prepared to bear any reasonable punishment but it would be sheer prejudice and injustice to say that she must lose almost all her dominions. The Turkey that would be left after satisfying the land-grabbing ambition of the Allies would be but a negligible fraction of what it was even at the beginning of the war, and it is seriously proposed in some quarters that even that fraction should be placed under a mandate! This is no punishment meted out by stern justice; will the Eastern world be wrong in believing that it is blind revenge nursed for centuries? Is the extinction of Turkey desired? If not, Britain must put forth her best efforts to save Turkey. The Allies should not lose all sense of proportion in dealing with Turkey; the Turkish offence and the punishment reserved for Turkey are quite disproportionate.

Lord Chelmsford was anxious to vade the responsibility for the future of Turkey and said that the Turkish question was all not for Britain alone but for the Allies. We are familiar with this plea, but it is not convincing and tenable. Who dare say that Britain is not to-day supreme in the Council of the Allies? What Power is there that would enforce the dismemberment of Turkey against the wish of Britain? Who would be deceived by this plea of helplessness? Is Britain prepared to refuse any mandate for any Turkish territory? Is she prepared to regrant to Turkey whatever is placed at her disposal by the Peace Conference? If Britain means to do it, even at this moment, she can maintain the Turkish flag in Constantinople and prevent the world-wide conflagration that, as men who know and understand the East have warned, would otherwise come. The largest gainer by the dismemberment of Turkey would, as matters stand, be Britain. If Britain declines to be a party to any such move the whole thing will collapse. Technically the decision does not rest with Britain alone, but, for all practical purposes, it does. Everything depends on the lead given by Britain and she can successfully prevent dismemberment of Turkey and the division of spoils. The Viceroy has repeatedly asked the Moslems to take a long view of the question. We also say the same thing. Let Britain take a long view of the question before coming to the final decision. Immediately, the "Imperialistic" solution may benefit her, but in the long run, it would be a distinct disadvantage. Britain has enough "responsibilities" to bear; she need not strain the resources of her administrative talents by accepting additional burdens. There are two courses open to Britain; one is to dismember Turkey and another to maintain the integrity of Turkey and revert to the policy of traditional friendship with Turkey. A narrow view points to the former and a long view to the latter; which will Britain choose? One word more; Lord Chelmsford said that whatever the decision of the Allied Powers be in respect of Turkey, the Mahomedans of India should remain staunch in the allegiance and loyalty they owe to the King-Emperor. Considering the traditional loyalty of Mahomedans and the war-sacrifices made by Mahomedans, it is a most unfair way of putting things. Rather it should have been put in this way. As the Viceroy himself testifies, the Mahomedans made a whole-hearted and generous response to the call of the Empire. Their loyalty and assistance have been of the greatest value and thousands of their co-religionists have given their lives gallantly for India and the Crown in the many theatres of the war. And be it remembered they did not hesitate to fight against the Crescent for the King-Emperor. Should not the most cherished desire of Mahomedans be gratified by he British nation in its turn? Should not the integrity of Turkey be assured to the Khalif of Mahomedans? Should not the temporal and spiritual powers of the Khalif of Mahomedans be maintained intact? Now that victory is won and the British Power is maintained in all its glory and the enemies of Britain are scattered to the winds, is it meet and desirable that Islam should be flouted and that the Sultan of Turkey should be reduced to the position of a petty ruler and be driven from his capital held for over 450 years? It would be a most unjustifiable solution of the Turkish question. It would be unjustifiable not merely because the deepest sentiments of Moslems and the sympathetic plea of heir Hindu brethren would be disregarded; but, even more because, it would violate those very principles of justice, and self-determination which were at stake in the war. As the Deputation has recalled, though the war is over, peace is still distant and doubtful. How is that peace to be secured? It will be secured if "the worth and value of Islamic friendship and Indian loyalty" are fully appreciated by Imperial authorities by the latter refusing to be a party to a settlement of the Turkish question which will be unacceptable alike to Moslem and non-Moslem Indians and which will bring no sense of justice and no contentment. We fervently hope British Statesmen will realise the gravity and the wisdom embodied in the following passage from the address to the Viceroy:

> No Mussalman who hopes and prays Salation would thence-forward know any rest and he could only aspire to Salvation by following the dictates of Islam whatever the consequences may be. If on the contrary the heart of India is won by a generous recognition of her fitness for managing her own affairs as a member of the British Commonwealth and the Muslim world is reconciled by a just appreciation of Islamic responsibilities and obligations and Muslim sentiments half the world would be at the back of Great Britain and no power in the world could dare to deny to her the rights that are hers and her Empire's. The menace that now looms so large would then shrink into nothingness without a blow being struck in wrath or a drop of human blood being shed in vain warfare. The world would then be truly safe not only for democracy but for God the Truth—and it is in this spirit that we desire to send our mission with your Excellency's assistance to Great Britain and the Allied and associated countries.
> ...
> Britain must make the cause of Islam her own. Not merely because she is the greatest Moslem Power in the world but also because the cause of Islam is essentially just and righteous. The latest cables show that the voice of warning has not gone altogether unheard. It is, for instance, conceded that the Sultan may remain in Constantinople under certain conditions. But no compromise with justice is desirable or possible. No satisfactory solution of the Turkish problem is possible unless the Allied Powers extricate themselves from the assumption that their first concern is to adjust their own different ambitions. They must take "a long view" and recall what they fought for. As the Deputation, in its statement just issued says—and this is a point we have emphasised over and over again,—the Allies are entitled to and must demand all necessary guarantees regarding the autonomous development of the subject-races of the Turkish Empire and the interests of minorities. Such guarantees can be secured without imperilling the integrity of the Turkish Commonwealth owing allegiance to the Sultan-Khalif. They cannot be secured, having regard, for instance, to the resistance of Syrians to French pretensions, by the mandatory system which, in the circumstances of the case, is virtually tantamount to an arrangement based on the old principle of division of spoils, containing the germs of future international jealousies. Turkey, in common with the rest of Asia, needs the co-operation of Europe. The Sultan and the League for the Defence of Ottoman Rights have appealed for such co-operation. But this co-operation must be on the basis of national self-respect. However the co-operation of European enterprise and brain is secured, its must be on the clearest and practical recognition of the territorial integrity and independence of the Turks and other follow-subjects of the Sultan-Khalif. That way only lies the path of the Peace of the world—the path of justice and righteousness.

## Notes of the Day.

**Promise and Performance.**

While the British Foreign Office is averse to giving up its "responsibilities" in Egypt, Nationalists are making their voice heard throughout the world. In the United States, the leading advocate of Egyptian independence is Senator Owen. In the early part of the Peace Conference, Britain secured recognition of the protectorate she had imposed in 1914, as a war-measure, and Zaghlul Pasha was foiled in his attempt to get a hearing at Paris. Senator Owen speaking in the Senate condemned President Wilson's concurrence and inquired as to the effect of the recognition by the United States of the protectorate over Egypt. Mr. Lansing, replying, wrote:—

The United States Government does not understand that Egypt was, before the British proclamation, in possession of full independent sovereign rights. The effect of this Government's qualified recognition in April, 1919, was to acknowledge, with reservations set forth at the time, only such control of Egyptian affairs as had been set forth in the notice of the British Government transmitted to the State Department on December, 18, 1914. It is assumed that it is the purpose of Great Britain to carry out the assurances given by King George V. of England to the late Sultan of Egypt.

Whatever be the virtue of "qualified" recognition President Wilson was an assenting party to British policy, but the American Government seem to expect the purport of His Majesty's letter to the Sultan in 1914 to be fulfilled. King George promised that the emergency step was towards the independence and integrity of Egypt. Rushdi Pasha was informed as Prime Minister that the protectorate was to be only temporary. Without sovereignty, a country remains in subordination, and what Egypt was promised was independence and evacuation. Lord Milner's inquiry proceeds on the basis of the protectorate, which not being compatible with sovereignty, means the negation of past pledges.

**M. Paul Deschanel.**

M. Paul Deschanel, who has been just elected as President of the French Republic, is one of the best-known and most popular figures in the French Parliament. He was born in Brussels in 1856. His father Emile Deschanel, a well-esteemed politician and man of letters, an author of considerable worth ("Etudes sur Aristophane", "le Romantisme des Classiques"), was exiled by Napolean III after the "Coup d'Etat" of 2nd December, on account of his republican opinions. He took refuge in Brussels, where Paul Deschanel was born. Returning to France after 1870, the Deschanel family settled itself in Paris where the youth Paul ended his course of study very splendidly. He took up a profectoral career, and in 1885 was elected as a deputy by the department "Eure-et-Loir", the constituency sending him to the "Palais-Bourbon" at each election, with a very large majority. He was a member it is a rather moderate group.

**Noble Traits.**

His eloquence, his scholarship and his elegance obtained for him, in the Chamber of Deputies, a large number of admirers. In 1898 he became the President of that Assembly and remained in office till 1902. He next withdrew for a time from the forefront of politics, working in the committees, more particularly in the Committee of the "Affaires Exterieures", where he was respected for his high views and for a bill for the complete reorganisation of diplomatic and consular services. During that period he was engaged in writing literary and political works. He became president of the Chamber of Deputies a second time, after Henri Britton's death (1912). The present Chamber elected him some weeks ago almost unanimously by 478 out of 504 votes. That magnificent demonstration influenced many Members of Parliament to propose M. Paul Deschanel as a candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, "le Tigre" having many enemies and being considered a much too old man. In spite of age and opposition, M. Clemenceau was a candidate only to be thrown out. It is expected that M. Deschanel will be a successful President. He is a member of the "Academie Francaise" and he is an excellent orator, perhaps the best French orator now living. He knows most of the sovereigns and presidents of other nations, and he is noted as a politician of magnanimous sympathies.

## MR. HORNIMAN.

### PROVISIONAL PASSAGE BOOKED.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

Mr. Horniman, in a letter to a friend, writes:—"I have provisionally booked a passage per Austrian Lloyd from Trieste on February first. If I can get anything earlier, I shall take it."

Mr. Horniman also writes that he is doing a small book on Amritsar for Fisher Unwin.

### EXPLANATION.

We regret that the date of Mr. Baptista's letter to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, which we published yesterday, was wrongly given as January 12 instead of January 19. The date was published as given in the copy forwarded to us by Mr. Baptista who, evidently through mistake, wrote January 12 instead of January 19.

# FATE OF TURKEY.

## REPORTED MODIFICATION OF ALLIED VIEWS.

## SULTAN'S CONDITIONAL STAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## ALLIES TO SECURE FREEDOM OF STRAITS

## ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE TO BE ASSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 20.

The "Daily News" states that the expected modification of views with regard to Turkey appears to have occurred in Paris.

According to the present intentions, which, however, are not necessarily final, the Sultan will stay in Constantinople under conditions still to be decided. An Allied army will occupy sufficient territory to secure the freedom of the Straits. The Armenian independence will be assured.

### COMING DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF THREE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The members of the British delegation including Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Montagu and Lord Birkenhead this evening discussed the future of Turkey which the Council of Three is expected to begin to consider to-morrow.

### KHILAFAT AND VICEROY.

#### PERSONNEL OF DEPUTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, January 19.

An influential and representative deputation of Mussalmans and Hindus representing the Khilafat Conference waited upon the Viceroy, this afternoon, and presented an address which was read by Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi. Among the signatories and supporters were H. M. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sudul Munshi, Shaukat Ali Khan, B. A., Aligarh, Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan, B.A., Oxford, Mr. Syed Husain, Mian Mohammed Haji Jan Mohammed Chhotani, Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow, Haji Abdul Hassan of Sindh, K. B. Maulana Wilazed Hussain, Maulana Abdul Majid of Burdwan, Maulana Abdul Azad of Calcutta, Syed Suleman Nadivi, Maulana Haskat Mohani, Syed Zahar Ahmed, Secretary, All-India Moslem League, Dr. Sarfuddin Kitchlew, Mr. Munta-z-Hussain, Barrister, Lucknow, Maulvi Mohamed Ali Qadiani, Maulvi Same Ullah Saheb of Amritsar, Mr. Ghulam Mohinmuddin of Qasur, Agha Moahmmad Safrar of Sialkot, Maulana Mahammad Fakir of Allahabd, Haji Mohommad Musa Khan Sherwaim of Aligarh, Maulana Kafayet Saheb of Delhi, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay, Pandit Rambhujdutta Chouddry, Mahatma Gandtiji, Shanaysi Shraddhanand, the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Raja of Mahmudabd, Ag Hasan Sahab Mnj Sahib, Raja of Jahanjirabad, the Hon. Mr. Razul Haq of Calcutta, the Hon. Syed Raza Ali of Allahabad.

#### THE ADDRESS.

The following is the concluding portion of the address of the Deputation to the Viceroy first portion of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:

But while the Mussalmans take their stand firmly on their credal obligations, we may respectfully submit that true Imperial interests point to the same path as Islamic Commandments. The war may be over, but peace is still distant and doubtful; and we shall beseech the Imperial authorities not to underrate the worth and value of Islamic friendship and Indian loyalty and agree to a settlement unacceptable alike to Muslim and non-Muslim Indians, now happily re-united and standing shoulder to shoulder will bring no peace because it will bring no sense of justice and no contentment. No Mussalman who hopes and prays for Salvation would thence-forward know any rest and he could only aspire to Salvation by following the dictates of Islam whatever the consequences may be. If on the contrary the heart of India is won by a generous recognition of her fitness for managing her own affairs as a member of the British Commonwealth and the Muslim world is reconciled by a just appreciation of Islamic responsibilities and obligations and Muslim sentiments half the world would be at the back of Great Britain and no power in the world could dare to deny to her the rights that are hers and her Empire's. The menace that now looms so large would then shrink into nothingness without a blow being struck in wrath or a drop of human blood being shed in vain warfare. The world would then be truly safe not only for democracy but for God the Truth—and it is [illegible] spirit that we desire to send our missi[illegible] your Excellency's assistance to Gr[illegible]tain and the Allied and associat[illegible]tries. We also feel confident th[illegible] success of our mission is assur[illegible] set itself with equal zeal to re-assure the Muslim world and reconcile those who may be in anger, may be in sorrow but in any case through misunderstanding of their common interests which everyone anxious to promote the peace of the world should endeavour to remove. May it be given through the grace of merciful providence to us and to your Excellency's Government to accomplish this human and sacred purpose, we beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient servants.

### MINIMUM MUSLIMS' WANT.

#### KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Khilafat Deputation has issued the following statement:—

The Viceroy's reply, whilst it was perfectly courteous, was equally disappointing in that his Excellency said in an emphatic language that Turkey when she had her choice deliberately drew sword against the Allied Powers and must take the consequences. We consider this means punishment to Turkey for having joined the Central Powers contrary to the solemn declarations made by Mr. Asquith, the then Prime Minister, after Turkey had so made her choice. His Excellency hoped that whatever the decision, Indian Muslims' loyalty would remain as staunch as ever. We desire to place on record our firm conviction, that should the Peace terms result unfavourably to Muslim religion and sentiments they would place an undue strain upon Muslim loyalty, and knowing as we do the universal feeling in India, as men with a full sense of responsibility, it is not possible for us to give the assurance his Excellency expected. It is due to the Peace Conference that is now sitting, to ourselves and to the Empire to which we desire to remain loyal, to state in applicit language the minimum that will satisfy Muslim sentiments. Arabis as delimited by Moslem authorities and holy places of Islam must remain under the control of the Khalifa, full guarantees being taken consistently with the dignity of a sovereign state for genuine Arabian Self-Government should the Arabs desire it. We advisedly use the word "genuine", because the pr[illegible] sent arrangement is thoroughly distrust[illegible] by the overwhelming majority of inte[illegible]gent Muslim opinion. Islam has ever as[illegible]ciated temporal power with the Khila[illegible] We, therefore, consider that to make[illegible] Sultan a mere puppet would add an i[illegible] to the injury and would only be u[illegible] stood by Indian Muslims as an af[illegible] given to them by a combination of C[illegible]tian Powers. Whilst, therefore, we [illegible] insist upon the pledge given by Mr. L[illegible] George on the 5th January, 1918, [illegible] fulfilled in order to show that we desir[illegible] more than the strictest justice, we con[illegible] the right of the Allied Powers to ask[illegible] such guarantees as may be consi[illegible] necessary for full protection of non-M[illegible] races living under the Sultan. We [illegible] even at this eleventh hour, that B[illegible] ministers will give due weight to an[illegible] precate Muslim sentiment [illegible] India, supported as it is [illegible] practically the whole of the enlightened [illegible] du opinion. His Excellency has stated [illegible] it is just possible Peace terms may be [illegible] pleted and declared within a few days [illegible] we can only hope that it is not yet too [illegible] mend what mistake may have been [illegible] mitted. We claim that the British Im[illegible] Government is as much as trustee for [illegible] Muslim and Indian interests as for [illegible] Christian. It is, therefore, not en[illegible] that our sentiment and wishes are pl[illegible] b-fore the League, but it is essential [illegible] British Ministers make our case their [illegible]

### "OPPORTUNITY OF KEEPI[illegible] TURKS ON OUR SIDE."

#### "D. I. T." ON KHILAFAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Referring to the Khilafat deputati[illegible] the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says, "W[illegible] have still the opportunity of keeping th[illegible] Turks on our side by tempering Justice with mercy.

# Additional Open Letters

XIII.

## TO THE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

MESSIEURS,

You are a body created after the last letter of this series on the Punjab disturbances was written: if I address you this concluding letter of the series, you need to know why, and what it was all about.

I wrote on behalf of a large number of men to whom expressed Public Opinion, in its ordinary organs, is only one aspect, a mere section, of the feeling of the people, to ascertain which a real student has to read that somewhat elusive and always variable book—the Public Conscience. We were not prepared to deny that some considerable number of men, in India as elsewhere, might have been playing with fire; and that the suspicion of this would usually inflame the official and conservative Public Opinion and drive it into a panic. The world as a whole commonly acts as a corrective to vehement local doctrines and practices; in the light of the Universe, the poet's creed shrivelled into

"Weary Politics never had rest; as our earth's pale history runs.
"What is it all but a labour of ants, in the gleam of a million million of Suns?"

And so it would have done in the present case, and customary guides would have rubbed in the comment that the differences of Greeks are as the play of frogs and mice before the conquests of Alexander the Great. But, for once, the mind of all sections in India reflected the mind of a mad world, lazy in thought, cutting [illegible]ots instead of disentangling them[illegible]ing Holy Writ like the Devil him[illegible]flattering one's sloth with the ph[illegible]t the Kingdom of Heaven can[illegible]won by violence. In this atmos[illegible] who upheld Public Conscien[illegible] discounted Public Opinion[illegible] say that disorders were u[illegible]at any decent measures [illegible]n before they broke out w[illegible]egitimate. On the other[illegible] was the prospect to be r[illegible]f abuse of power by auth[illegible]groping in a darkness un[illegible]ppropriate or wise p[illegible]refore, supported the [illegible]for one, have publicl[illegible]pport. I adopted the [illegible]at Dora *had* rooted [illegible]ime, and that a com[illegible] judges had justified [illegible]cts. But we knew [illegible] to watch Authority [illegible]less than the British [illegible]r Ceylon—no less [illegible]ns in Hungary, or [illegible]r the Supreme Ruler [illegible]rkmen, or the White [illegible] We knew how ra[illegible]nd is lured by Dora, [illegible]trictions on its short [illegible]f Force. Consciousness, [illegible] officials, is a frail [illegible]he violence of men [illegible] on with" war or [illegible] sin of officials is [illegible]me to think, and yet [illegible] carefully reflected; [illegible] large results whose [illegible]ey palm off as great[illegible] special duty of those [illegible]d the Rowlatt Act to [illegible]ver the possibilities [illegible]e; but we did not [illegible]se this duty,—the re[illegible]mmission of Judges [illegible]lance to sleep. We [illegible]with the right of our [illegible]ress their disapproval [illegible] in open air meetings [illegible] declared to Helvetius [illegible]ee speech for all time [illegible]pathe your sentiments, [illegible] the death your right [illegible]" I will further ad[illegible]imits to the expression [illegible]h might easily prove a [illegible]neral public; and Gov[illegible] protect this general [illegible]uisance. But the de[illegible]its is obviously a [illegible]sympathy; and officials [illegible]s a class are conspicu[illegible]sympathy and tact. [illegible]mstances the part of [illegible]ve been to sin rather by giving a long tether to agitation tha to further inflame opinion already in flamed by the turning back of a Mahatma or by the demonstrably unnecessary deportation of a Horniman What followed was an orgy that might have been anticipated, but was none the less a disgrace to all concerned, a stain on the honour of the country; on the honour of Englishmen and Indians alike The clubs shrieked no less than the Indian Press; and the prevention of injustice was less the aim than the smiting of the other side. The forces of order won out; but the air was charged thick with impossible rumours about how order was restored. These rumours would not have obtained any credence in other Provinces but for the proceedings and sentences of the Summary Tribunals whose judgments were eye-openers. Then came the details of Egyptian disturbances, and Council debates, which admitted public floggings and crawlings which could not by any stretch of imagination be held essential to the restoration of order.

It was under these circumstances that the Open Letters Series commenced. It laid down the essential creed of Liberalism that the aroused Public Conscience had to be met, that no *non possumus* for revision of sentences or investigation of allegations could be accepted, that a Summary Tribunal of Revision, constituted by judges inspiring confidence, should be promptly set to work to revise the impossible judgments, and that a Commission should promptly investigate the allegations. It was definitely urged that the procedure of the investigation should be on the lines of the Parnell Commission, and that the aim of the Commission should be the same as that of the several Famine Commissions. It was proposed to vindicate justice, not by penalising official or other actors; indemnity or amnesty was held to be right for men who acted in a frenzy and without the guidance of precedent. But acts which may be condoned when there is no definite injunction against them may be so definitely condemned by the Investigation Commission that their perpetuation during any future disturbances would be criminal. The middle class bureaucracy which, in the modern world, wears the mantle of Kings and Popes, is apt to adopt the Rooseveltian formula for the American Constitution—that what is not definitely prohibited is permitted; moreover what it has no time to discover as morally or humanly unpermissible, this beureaucracy will enforce on the first impulse, unless restrained by definite prohibitions. Therefore your Committee needs to know the *whole* of the allegations, the *whole* of the evidence in support of them, and to drag to light all the unnecessary humiliations and cruelties that the Prussianised officialism of the world thinks proper to inflict in the pursuit of its mundane ends;—to drag to light and to condemn as freely as you and and I did the Armenian atrocities—in the days when the world was not mad—or at least not so mad. By all means tell Parliament and people to forgive the officials and mobs, for they knew not what they did; and rest assured that in the calm which has succeeded to the storm there is no desire anywhere to wreak vengeance. This is your opportunity to speak out plainly.

But, as urged a moment before, you cannot speak plainly, unless you know plainly, and you cannot know plainly unless you hear the men who have suffered innocently in these orgies, who have still no tinge of bitterness against the oppressors and who offer to lead evidence and to cross-examine actors—not to avenge themselves or oppressors but to vindicate Truth itself. No disturbance of the programme of your Committee, no need to spend extra days in India can avail to justify your refusal to hear them. The whole value of your investigation and report collapses. People, if honest, must discount your report as an incomplete document, as possibly a deliberately incomplete document to save that silly thing called Prestige; or, at all events, the not less culpable product of a slothful mind which prefers to lose a war rather then dine without a starched shirt or than typewrite to the Admiral, or to lose Truth rather than miss the appointed travelling steamer. People, if earnest, must wish that if your Committee shirk their patent duty, the liberated leaders them-

(Continued on page 10.)

# LABOUR UNREST.

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CURREY ROAD.

## STRIKERS FIRED AT

## ONE KILLED : SIX INJURED.

The nineteenth day of the great labour strike was unfortunately marked yesterday by a serious disturbance at Currey Road, resulting in the death of one striker, and injuries to six others, and by some minor disturbances at Supari Bag Road, Dadar and other mill districts in the city. The strike had hitherto been conducted in a very peaceful manner but the situation assumed a serious aspect on Monday night and yesterday, when the men created disturbances at some places especially at Parel where they looted shops, and threw stones at tram and motor cars and other vehicles passing along that road. The shopkeepers in this locality got frightened at seeing large crowds collecting at several places and indulging in looting, and they closed their premises soon after, and by one o'clock in the afternoon there was hardly a single grain, cloth or "bidee" shop open in that district.

#### DISTURBANCES AT MAHIM.

As to the minor disturbances which broke out on Monday and yesterday morning they resulted, fortunately, only in slight injuries to about half a dozen persons. It would appear that about four hundred strikers collected on Monday afternoon at Mahim and Agarbazar and looted some of the shops situated there, but were soon after dispersed by Military and Police pickets. About the same time a couple of hundreds of the strikers collected near the railway level crossing at Dadar and started throwing stones at the shops there. They also were dispersed by the military and the police, some of the policemen sustaining slight injuries whilst dispersing them. Later on, the crowd proceeded to Mahim, where they assaulted a police guard, of whom six were slightly injured. The military picket stationed at Furbadevi Road was despatched to help the police at Mahim and on seeing them approaching the strikers ran away. Those of the strikers that were arrested were placed before the Magistrate at Dadar, when a remand in police custody was obtained in order to enable further enquiries being made in the matter.

#### AT SUPARI BAG ROAD.

At Supari Bag Road, about five hundred strikers held up the vehicular traffic along that road, compelling passengers in tram cars and occupants of motor cars and victorias to get down. Most of the passengers on approaching the disturbed area and seeing the crowd collected there, got down and proceeded on foot, but a few remained in the cars, taking shelter underneath the seats from the shower of missiles thrown at them, and the drivers letting go the cars at full speed and also following the example set by the passengers of crouching under the benches. Some of the cars thus passed through the disturbed area, the drivers and the passengers venturing to come out of their shelter only after the danger zone had been passed. A large number of stones and other missiles were thrown but fortunately nobody appears to have sustained serious injuries. Another crowd assembled in front of the Jacob Sassoon Mill and threw stones at tram cars proceeding towards Tarwadi. They were, however, shortly after dispersed by the military.

#### FIRING ORDER AT CURREY ROAD BRIDGE.

All these disturbances were, as stated above, only slight ones and were unattended by serious consequences. But about 12 noon a disturbance of a serious character unfortunately broke out at Currey Road, attended with fatal result. It would appear that about 11-30 in the morning a rowd of about two thousand collected in the neighbourhood of Currey Road and started creating disturbance. On receipt of information, a party of policemen and troops were sent to the scene of the disturbance and on arrival they dispersed the crowd with some difficulty, making a few arrests. The strikers dispersed in different directions but a few minutes later they reassembled near the Currey Road overbridge again created a disturbance and looted some coal carts, scattering the coal about the road and also indulging in some minor looting. On hearing of the occurrence, the military and the police, accompanied by a Magistrate, hurried to the scene where they found a crowd of about two thousand strikers collected on the bridge. The crowd here was so dense that the lorry carrying the troops could make no progress and when the military and the police tried to get rid of the crowd to get the car moved on, the strikers refused to get away and retaliated by throwing stones. This continued for a few minutes, after which Mr. Sydney Smith, the Honorary Magistrate, who had accompanied the military and the police, ordered the crowd to disperse. To this, it is said, the strikers replied with a heavy volley of large stones and lumps of coal, and the Magistrate himself and a policeman and the driver of the lorry were hurt by the stones. As the magistrate thought that the crowd was dangerous and that its dispersal had to be effected, he ordered the troops to fire Two shots were fired, resulting in the death of one striker, in serious injuries to another and slight injuries to five others. Several arrests were also made, and the crowd then dispersed.

#### AT ALEXANDRA & PRINCE'S DOCKS.

The strike spread in a couple of more directions yesterday, about, 150 carpenters and fitters in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company, working in the Alexandra Dock, striking work after putting in an appearance in the morning. About 75 coolies working for Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., in the Prince's Dock left work after the roll call.

The strike of workmen at the Mazagon docks continued yesterday. About 30 men in the employ of Messrs. F. and C. Osler, Electrical Engineers, struck work yesterday. They demanded an increase in wages with grain allowance and a bonus. They represented their grievances to the Manager, who is stated to have replied to them that they were adequately paid and asked them to make a representation to the General Manager on his arrival from Calcutta.

#### STRIKE AT THE DOCKS.

The workers of the P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Companies did not resume work even yesterday. They are waiting for the reply of their representation sent through Mr. Baptista. The men are keeping in their homes. In the Port Trust Docks, the men who came out yesterday, are not satisfied with the reply given by the manager.

#### APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you please publish the following appeal to the Millworkers of Bombay, from "The Bombay European Textile Association:—

The Bombay European Textile Association which consists of about 150 members, including managers and heads of departments in Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills wish to give a few words of advice, to our workpeople now out on strike.

The experience of every member of our Association is that the Bombay millowners are without exception honourable men, and that having given their word to consider the millworkers' grievances immediately on their return to work, they will do so. Our advice to our workpeople is to return to work at once and take the opportunity to get themselves out of their present illegal position.

Should they not consider the terms eventually offered by the millowners, to be just and equitable they can then give notice to cease work.

Signed on behalf of the Bombay European Textile Association.

Chairman:—Mr. J. Welch, Standard and David Mills.
Vice-Chairman:—Mr. J. Addyman, Bombay Woollen Mills.
Joint Hon. Secretaries:—J. B. Green, Currimbhoy Mills; L. Gill, Mathuradas Mills.
Joint Hon. Treasurers:—Mr. F. Stones, Textile and Spring Mills; Mr. J. Taylor, Finlay and Swan Mills.
Committee:—Messrs H. Guthrie and A. Parry, Sassoons Spinning and Weaving Mills; Mr. W. Grimshaw, Morarji Goculdas Mills; Mr. A. O. Standing, E. D., and Alexandra Mills; Mr. T. Watts, Fazulbhoy Mills; Mr. W. Shaw, Finlay Mills,—Yours, etc.,

J. B. GREEN.
Joint Hon. Sec.,
B. E. T. A.

#### MR. BAPTISTA AND THE STRIKE.

Sir,—My object in writing was merely to indicate that co-operation with persons holding different political opinions in connection with the mill-strike does not imply abandonment of one's own opinions. I observed that such views "did not preclude co-operation for ending the strikes and mending the miseries of the strikers." I am sorry "Shantaram" was astounded and confounded; but evidently he has not read my letter as published in the "Chronicle," but some distorted version in some other paper if I may judge by the wrong quotation from my letter on which he relies. I would request him to read the letter in the "Chronicle" and he will find that I do not for one moment object to work for any good cause with any one whatever his political opinions. In fact I complain against those who decline to do so. I have more than ones advocated the cultivation of a spirit which will enable us to harmonise "political foeship with personal friendship." I do not think even Shantaram can expect me to go further.

I am certain that the question of political rights have absolutely nothing to do with the strike, which is purely a sad and saddening struggle for bread—simple bread without even butter.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Jan. 20.

### LUCKNOW POSTAL MEN.

#### TO WAIT ON DIRECTOR GENERAL P. & T

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

At a meeting of the Postal and R. M. S. Union it was resolved to wait as a deputation on the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, when he visited Lucknow in the last week of January, and represent to him their grievances and other difficulties. A cable stating the grievances of the employees and requesting redress was also decided to be sent to the Premier and the Secretary of State for India.

# WANTED EX-KAISER & CROWN PRINCE.

## ALLIES' LETTER TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

## TRIAL DEMANDED BY "CONCEIENCE OF THE WORLD""

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—The text of the letter regarding the ex-Kaiser signed by M. Clemenceau and sent to the Dutch Government is published. The letter announces that the Allies have decided to put into execution without delay the conditions of Article 227 of the Peace Treaty and consequently address an official demand to the Dutch Government to hand over William of Hohenzollern in order that he may be sent for trial. The letter points out that the ex-Kaiser, if he had remained in Germany would have been handed over by the German Government in accordance with Article 228 and enumerates numerous atrocities committed by the Germans during the war, adding:—

"For all these acts, the responsibility, at least moral responsibility, lies with th Supreme Lord who ordered them o abused his powers to infringe or allow to be infringed the most sacred rules o human conscience. The Powers cannot conceive that the Netherlands' Governmen regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the ex-Emperor. Holland would not fulfil her international duty if she refused to associate with other nations in punishing the crimes committeed."

The letter declares that Article 227 must be carried out without discussion because it is a question of high international political act rendered necessary by the conscience of the world. The Powers are convinced that Holland does not wish to cover by her moral authority the violation of the essential principles of solidarity of nations.

The people of the Netherlands is deeply interested in not giving itself the appearance of protecting the chief author by giving him shelter on its territory and in facilitating the trial demanded by the voice of thousands of victims.

# MORE WILLY-NICKY LETTERS

## KAISER'S EXHORTATION TO THE TSAR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 20.

A further instalment of the Willy-Nicky letters is published in "The Morning Post" the Kaiser writing on June 3rd, 1905 exhorts the Tsar to conclude peace with Japan and says:—

"It is compatible with the responsibility of a ruler to continue to force the whole nation against its declared will to send its sons to be killed by hetacombs only for his sake?"

Writing on July 27th 1905 the Kaiser holds out the prospect of an alliance between Germany, Russia, France, Austria and Italy which would irresistibly attract the smaller nations and he thinks that even Japan might be induced to join the group adding "this would cool down the Englis self-assertion and impertinence". He says that a combination of the Dual and Triple Alliances should be "well able to hold the unruly neighbours in order and impose peace even by force, if there be Power hare-brained enough to wish disturb it".

# MESOPOTAMIAN TROOPS.

## SIR JAMES HALDANE TO BE IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

It is understood that Sir James Haldane will shortly take the command of the troops in Mesopotamia.

# PERSIAN DATES IN ENGLAND.

## RETAIL PRICE FIXED AT 8d. PER POUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Food Controller has fixed the maximum retail price of Persian dates at eight pence the pound after the 31st instant.

# MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 20.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The difference between to-day's cash and forward prices, which are 79 and 75¼ respectively, is a record. The cause is the unprecedented quantity of refinable silver offered. This is almost certainly the product of the German and other coin melted down abroad. Refining takes some weeks, hence the scarcity of spot supplies and high premium for them. The fall in prices is due to the news of arrival of probably the record shipment of four millions sterling of silver from Shanghai.

# MRS. BESANT'S WORK IN BRITAIN.

## MR. JAMNADAS' PLEA FOR FAIRNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me space to answer the allegations made against Mrs. Besant at Friday's meeting, by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and the Hon. Mr. Patel. There has been a tendency in some quarters to hold Mrs. Besant to obloquy, and to cast on her devoted head responsibility for the defects of the Reform Act. It is not my purpose at present to discuss the differences between her and the Congress, though I hope on another occasion to say something about the fractious character of the opposition she had to face, and the defective lead the Congress was compelled to give to the country, through the efforts of men who had apparently pledged themselves to a feud with Mrs. Besant. My only desire at present is that the flagrant accusations against her work in Britain should be rightly understood by the country, or at any rate should not be accepted without a hearing of facts.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde is difficult to criticise, on account of his jocular discursiveness on things in general. I wish that instead of pouring envenomed satire on the work of Mrs. Besant, he had chosen to tell the audience something about the nature and consequences of his own exertions. But he took hold of the first opportunity to proclaim the worthlessness of Mrs. Besant's work. Mrs. Besant has with unique selflessness laboured in India for nearly twenty-seven years. She has been as firm and staunch to the cause of India as she has been selfless in her services. The country knows them. And now at the moment of victory after the first shock of freedom's battle, some of her erstwhile colleagues seem to be anxious to convict her of vacillating betrayal. I put it to my countrymen if such an easy verdict can be given of her part in the course of a struggle in which she served with unexcelled devotion and sacrifice. Accusations against the nature and intentions of her work in Britain have been delivered by people less responsible than Mr. Khaparde; for him to have joined their company, belittled her work, and tried to swell their feeble outcry, is singularly ungenerous of him.

Mr. Khaparde informed his audience that "Mrs. Besant's attempts too did not help the nation much." Whose attempts, then, wonder, were helpful to the nation? If there was one individual, who, more than any other, attempted successfully to waken the people of Britain to their responsibility towards India, it was Mrs. Besant. The very idea of "Home Rule for India" was disseminated in Britain through Mrs. Besant' efforts. I write not from conjecture, but from direct experience of her lecturing campaigns in Great Britain. Her prestige, eloquence and sincerity won her a vast hearing and it is wrong to ascribe to her failure in sphere in which she signally succeeded. Whether one could help the nation "much" or not, is a matter of opinion and of fact; one has to compare the work of an individual with that of another in adjudging its value, and Mrs. Besant may well welcome any standard of Mr. Kaparde's. To discount the value of the work she actually achieved neither graceful nor fair. The Hon. Dr Sapru when he returned from Britain rightly observed that it was Mrs. Besant who we unexampled success in educating large masses of people on the Indian question and winning their sympathy. Mrs. Besant has besides campaigning in Britain, left behind her permanent institutions to carry on the work The Indian Parliamentary Committee is the result of her work and many influential men have enlisted themselves as friends of India including Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Spoor Mr. G. Lunsbury, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Massingham, Commander Kenworthy, Mr Nevinson, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Lunn Mr. Joseph Devlin and others. The Committee has branches spreading all over England and Scotland. 'United India' is a promising organ of unity.

Then Mr. Khaparde airily speaks of "Mrs. Besant's attempt to knock the Congress demands" which "proved fruitless." The suggestion left in the minds of the audience that cried "shame," was, probably, that Mrs. Besant had so abandoned the cause of reform as to be an obstruction to India's work in Britain. The facts are otherwise; and it is wrong to arraign her, after her manifold services over disappointing details—for which she bore no responsibility. Again, Mr. Khaparde not content with his reckless charges, averred, among the hisses of his audience, that "Mrs. Besant did not to their regret fight for Woman Franchise." This I have no hesitation in asserting is the reverse the truth. It was one of the main planks Mrs. Besant's propaganda to demand the enfranchisement of her own sex. To suggest that she played a somersault over a question to which she had been devoted from the days of her early work in England, is to make gratuitous assumption for the sake of a rather barren joke. Let me just quote Mrs. Despard's message to the Women of India received by yesterday's mail. She says "The splendid propaganda carried on by Mrs Besant and our Indian sisters in England already bearing fruit." I hope that bot Mrs. Tata and Miss Tata will be able to contradict the charge that Mrs. Besant was hindrance—she was really their greatest all—to their mission. The charge is unsustainable and it is now entirely in our hands to complete the political enfranchisement women. I trust that Bombay will give th lead immediately as the new councils have assembled.

Mr. Patel's charge has in it all the elements of misrepresentation, and the "Mahratta" proclaims in a headline that "Labour frustrated Mrs. Besant's mischief." Mr Petel's charge, which is mischievously bal and misleading, is that Mrs. Besant exerted herself to induce the Labour members not to give notice of any of the amendments. In th first place, it is ridiculous to think of Mrs. Besant as having dictated any policy for Labour. Even if she had expressed her views to them, they were not without the option of accepting or rejecting them. She was at liberty to express her opinions on the revised bill like Mr. Patel himself. Mr. Patel is pleased that Mrs. Besant's ambition dazzled but, like a comedy, and that the Labour Executive declined to move "our amendments." I want you, sir, to realise the heinous implications of the charge as put by Mr. Patel. I want you also to realise the situation. Mrs. Besant on the whole welcomed the revised bill, with two reservations, one about the Central Government, the other about a point of hardship regarding provincial taxation. The situation was such that the British Government was for the moment decisively committed to the passing of the Bill. Reactionary elements were were collecting together and time would have rendered them formidable. Lord Sydenham and Sir Edward Carson had obviously joined hands, and what they wanted was an extension of time. All the friends of India were anxious for the early passing of the Bill, except of course those who were prepared to recommend its being "dropped." There were two possibilities:—The immediate passing of the Bill as endorsed by the Cabinet, or its indefinite postponement. Colonel Yate early in the debate asked that rules should be included in the main statute; the rules not having been ready, it was really a move for indefinite postponement. The dangers of postponement were many, as Colonel Yate's amendment should have indicated to all. In the first place, rules were yet to be framed, criticised, re-framed and placed before Parliament. The Statute could not do everything. It was essential to complete the rules under the watchful eye of Mr. Montagu and the rest of the Joint Committee, and the new Councils should, if possible, begin and be advanced, with Mr. Montagu in office. So, anxiety for the immediate passing of the measure, was politically wise, and Mrs. Besant along with many other true friends of India, were eager to see the Bill first passed, since the auxiliary work of preparing rules and educating the electorate should begin while the auspicious authority of Mr. Montagu prevailed. For, a better Secretary of State we shall possibly never get. It would have been folly to tarry while there was time, it might be, just enough to complete matters that were integrally connected with the Bill. What the Indo-Britishers wanted was delay for the consolidation of their strength and the whittling down of the reforms: none of the friends of India wanted it to go to the melting pot. To alter the Bill without the consent of Government would be impossible with the Coalition in supreme power. Moreover Labour was ill-represented and powerless, and amendments except for academic protest, would be valueless without the assent of the Minister-in-charge. Let me point out one fact. In the debate no Labour member moved for full provincial autonomy, because it was, in framework, opposed to the central conception of the Bill. Mr. Spoor asked for the transfer of more subjects, it is true, as indeed Mrs. Besant did in her evidence in support of diarchy. Materially, with the Government opposed to radical alterations, amendments could not be useful from a very small minority of Labourites, Mr. Patel thinks that pregnant admissions were drawn from Mr. Montagu by his efforts. No admission was in my opinion more valuable than the promise of Labour outside Parliament as they offered full justice some time later—with the injunction, *pace* Mr. Spoor, that the work now should be earnest, and constructive. Mrs. Besant's position was that the Bill should be passed, perfected by rules and launched in practice early, and if possible, under Mr. Montagu's guidance. The instability of the Coalition, as shown in Earl Birkenhead's article in the "Weekly Dispatch", still gives us cause for anxiety. That however is still a portent and not a fact. I say that, materially, we have not gained by Labour amendments; as a matter of fact, they did not comprise radical innovations according to the Delhi programme. What Mrs. Besant wanted was the passing of the Bill immediately, and economy of time was essential.

She might have been right or she might have been wrong, but she thought delay would be an adverse element. If she had pressed Labour vainly to accept a programme in rejection of diarchy, it would not even had much of an educative effect, let alone success. As opposition was futile, many were inclined to have an agreed Bill rather than lend aid to Indo-Britishers by seeing the struggle drawn-out to no constructive purpose in our favour. And Labour was not inclined, on the whole, immediately, to agitate for a scheme in total rejection of the Joint Committee's Report, and that is why their amendments contained a real adherence to the central principle of diarchy which the Delhi proposals had discarded as bad for the provinces, but accepted as good for the Central Government. Now, I quite grant that there is invariably value in a minority hopelessly fighting against odds, when there is moral value to be gained by unflinching, if vain, opposition. The moral value of Labour sympathy with us had not to be established in the House, because as early as November, 1918, the electioneering programme of Labour had accepted Home Rule for India as a measure to to be passed when they came to power. And here let me add, that in persuading the Labour Party to accept the pledge, Mrs. Besant more than any other individual, had the responsibility. That undertaking is irrevocable. For Mr. Patel to suggest that Mrs. Besant had put a spoke in the wheel of Labour members and to invoke the "disgust" of his audience to the deluging of his own "disgust", may be controversially smart: but it is unfair, because the crux of the situation was the importance of passing the bill without futile and long-drawn obstruction in Parliament, as it could not in any way morally add to the commitments of the Labour Party for Home Rule. I am sure if the public realise all the facts connected with the last stages of the Bill, they will realise the vital need there was for expeditious enactment. For Mr. Patel to suggest that Mrs. Besant became a pernicious obstructionist to the embarrassment of an otherwise prosperous cause, is to betray a degree of uncharitableness which ill-becomes him. What malicious grudge could Mrs. Besant have had against India's good?

I ask my countrymen not to be swayed by the storm of parties at a time when cooperation is of utmost importance. I ask them not to misjudge the services of a personality that passed through many ordeals

(Continued in Column 5.)

# ADDITIONAL OPEN LETTERS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

selves must conduct the inquiry set down what they expected to bring out from witnesses who will not or are not allowed to attend this Court, appeal to Parliament to brand as high crimes acts suggested by this Inquiry as having been perpetrated, and not figuring in *your* Index Expurgatorius. Let me repeat it—your Committee is not a White-washing Committee, nor an Indian Excursion Committee. You have to be serious, to be strenuous, to be human—you have to fulfil the only two aims worth while of your Committee—you have to lay down that no officer of Government is exempt from criticism or inquiry—neither Minister (even Indian Minister) Viceroy, nor military—and you have to set down as complete a list as you can of possible official *crimes*. civil and military, which may be forgiven to-day, but not on the morrow after your Report. Above all it should be clear that a Revising Tribunal, as summary as the one operating under Martial Law, should come into being side by side with Martial Law itself, to quash any and every indecent transaction under it. I do not ask you to confer a favour, I only wish to help you to retrieve a blunder, to recall a decision which if you have not regretted ere now, you will surely regret after reading this presentation. Of course, suicide is a favourite pastime of those who want to save their faces; and you may prefer to stultify yourselves; like a noble Minister, who has not yet publicly recanted his proved errors, you may "damn the consequences." But the consequences will not be damned by the thin wall of virile oaths; still they come, and it is the Prussians who have been coming all the time. Defeated Kaiser is leading his victors captive tied to his own donkey-cart of Prussianism. The mail last week brings news of the deportation of an Egyptian journalist for issuing "false and libellous statements" about British soldiers, based on affidavits describing a series of punitive expeditions to villages. "There has been a *military* inquiry into these charges, which is said to have discredited some of them." "But the main reason for full inquiry is that these charges have been circulated by Egyptian leaders, have Been quoted in American journals, not all prejudiced against us, and in the excited and disturbed state of the country must be widely credited in Egypt." As in Egypt, so in India. leased leaders are honest and earne , they have honestly tried to enli justice and stave off vindictive hy drive them into the earnes ppeal to *vox populi*? Retrace s. then, while it is yet time; can see or hear, you have do well; this is your first blu apital blunder, if persisted rsist in it; return to the fu and for the sake of both, dia, avert the vindictive pt for any imperfectly rt from you. Whatever you will do w Sir Sankaran land, and, i incorporate in you mendation that if t troublous times, all resign who objects t the Legislative Counc should have statement them to judge. After ficult to enunciate g there is the Law o punishment, loggings, liations, arrests, depo tations should be rul not clearly contribute of order; and, since both sides, the risk a nuously *persuading* a preferred to the risks Massacre.

II.

Let me recapitulate. exceedingly well, don' cord by persistence in arguable that the Free in antics in not leadi you made the offer; bu folly a reason for s renew the offer, your ed in the suspicio suppleness. In thus the coffin of your Rep dibility, but do not av acceptance of statemen ed to examine. The be a certain number o which would be saved self the examination, but it is frivolous to if it were the intolera restoration of the credi Government are sure passage Home is a possible and there is the revival of vengeful men who expect you to tive general Principles acts prohibited for the pel you, or Parliament making blood-curdling

you refuse to censor, and which, therefore, are true, provisionally to all impartial men. If you refuse them justice for so little reason, they would have no faith in your complete enunciation of Principles—the Law of Economy, the responsibility of Minister and Viceroy, a certainty of Public and Open Inquiry after disturbances, the conjunction of Summary Revising Tribunals with Martial Law, the specific statement of offences which are punishable, for the future, as offences under the Laws of War. I who supported the Rowlatt Act and Martial Law, and wished to promote an Indian bodyguard for Europeans during the crisis, will have to hide my diminished head if you who come as impartial judges devitalise Truth by some senseless—traditional decision. *Et tu Brute!* Thou hast conquered, O Prussian!

Yours, etc.,
X. Y. Z.

# ALLAHABAD TELEGRAPH MEN.

## TO COOPERATE WITH CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Telegraph employees, it was resolved to co-operate with the Central Committee of the Indian Telegraph Association in any action suggested or taken for the purpose of getting their grievances redressed and approving the revised scale of pay and allowances proposed by the Central Committee of the Telegraph Employees' Association on their behalf.

# DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST LORD SINHA.

## CALCUTTA PAPERS' COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

"The counter-demonstration organised by the local extremists on the occasion of Lord Sinha's arrival in Calcutta", says the "Englishman", "has served its purpose if only India has eyes to see. It provides another reason for the National Liberal Federation to rally its followers and formulate its policy."

The "Statesman" observes that the counter-demonstration was not good either in taste or tactics, and illustrates a result of encouraging students to meddle in politics.

The "Indian Daily News" states that the lesson which Lord Sinha draws, is that it is idle to seem to placate all parties in India by means of reforms.

# Official and Personal.

Viscount and Lady Goschen, who have been guests at the Viceregal Lodge, left for Peshawar on Saturday night.

Sir Frank Sly arrived at Delhi on Monday night and his Excellency the Governor of Bengal accompanied by Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary and Captain E. A. Haskett Smith, A. D. C. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces accompanied by Captain Datty A. D. C. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa accompanied by Captain Rowley A. D. C. and the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Delhi on Tuesday morning and all are staying at the Viceregal Lodge as guests of Their Excellencies.

# REVISED RATES FOR TREASURY BILLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

press communiqué says:—In modifica of the notification dated 27th Novem 1919, and 1st January, 1920, it is noti for public information that the rates Treasury Bills with effect from Tue the 20th January, 1920, and until r notice will be as follows:—

3 months' Bills, Rs. 99-0-0 per cent.
6 months' Bills, Rs. 97-8-0 per cent.
9 months' Bills, Rs. 96-6-0 per cent.
12 months' Bills, Rs. 95-0-0 per cent.

(Continued from Column 3.)

e sake of the Motherland. The of a political missionary in Britain be judged by two tests: the value or her work among the British the value of his or her pleadings tatesmen who are in power. By ests, Mrs. Besant can be adjudged rthy of our undying remembrance. I believe that this stage of sterile sinations will soon pass, and that the problems of constructive work nt us, we shall again owe much to rethought and labour of Mrs. Besant. fter all, the first stages of responsi work and political—as well as —liberalisation have come before us we shall be judged by the worth of leeds and not by the fury of our in ents. The time for solid work has and I should be sorry if our rs should dissipate their moral gies in accusing one another ut generous recognition of the conduct people whose motives should be above ficion. Party advantages gained by ction cannot be enduring, and we ld now cultivate a better spirit of rance among those who are prepared to in the building-up of the future. "In ntials unity, in non-essentials liberty, all things charity"—this classical and l-worn ideal of public life, we should er allow to be obscured by the clouds of tion.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

# THE BERLIN DEMONSTRATIONS.

## RIOTOUS SCENES IN FRONT OF REICHSTAG.

## GERMAN PREMIER DENOUNCES INDEPENDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 20.

BERLIN.—The attack on the Reichstag opened by the crowds rushing the police o the steps of the Reichstag building and disarming them. The reinforcements held back the crowd for some time, but th attacks were persisted in until the police were compelled to throw bombs. Panic ensued in which indiscriminate firing took place many being shot and others including women trampled to death. Prior to the outbreak the demonstrators sent a deputation into the building where they were received by the Independent leaders who promised to submit their demands. The sound of shooting caused a tumult in the Assembly. The Independents rose shouting 'Murderers' and the sitting was suspended.

When the Assembly reopened on the 14th Bauer described the previous day's outbreak as a disgraceful attack on the Parliament unparalleled in German history. The Independents were solely responsible for this. (Shame.) Bauer said it was the rejection the Independent motion for adjournment of the debate that precipitated the outbreak and asserted that the Independent Deputies were seen waving cloths and shouting to incite the demonstrators to storm the Reichstag. He added that the police were indulgent but there were limits to their restraint when their comrades were disarmed, beaten, trampled on and killed with their own weapons. Therefore the police resort to action was quite justifiable.

The Independent, Henke, repudiated the Premier's charges and declared that the workers would have "to fight" the capitalistic Government to death.

Heine Minister of the Interior, said the the first shot was fired from the crowd and a number of shots penetrated the House.

# DISTURBANCES IN FRONT OF REICHSTAG.

## TOTAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

BERLIN.—It is semi-officially stated that 42 people were killed and 105 wounded in the disturbances in front of the Reichstag.

# FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED IN GERMANY.

## PUBLICATION OF "FREIHEIT" PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

Noske has prohibited the publication of "th Freiheit" and the "Rote Fahne." Furthe big demonstrations are expected in view of th declarations of Communist speakers on the 18th that the existence of all of them would be at stake in the next few days. The Independents and the Communists to-day celebrate the anniversary of the deaths of Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht.

# DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY

## 20,000 MINERS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A telegram from Berlin of the 15th says that disturbances similar to those at Hamburg are reported from other towns in the industrial region. Security guards have intervened and several persons have been killed and wounded. Twenty thousand miners are on strike. The whole of Dusseldorf district is in intensified state of seige. Troops intervened at Frankfort where the Independents were protesting against "Berlin Assassins." Crowds stoned the troops and tried to disarm them but wildly dispersed when a blank volley was fired.

# RAILWAY STRIKE IN GERMANY.

## MEN IN SOME DISTRICTS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

The railwaymen in the Dusseldorf and Elderfeld districts and in some places in the Essen district have resumed work. The Communist Strike Committees at Essen, Dortmund and Hamm have been disolved and the leaders arrested.

# RAILWAY STRIKE.

## MEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

had been announced that the
had accepted the Government's
Thomas stated that the Railway-
ence decided on the acceptance
west majority.

# The Congress and the Reform Act.

BY A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.

In my first article on the Congress and the Reform Act, I expressed the view that Mr. Montagu would find that he has every reason to be gratified with the result of his efforts to settle the problem in India as compared with the efforts made by Lord Milner and Mr. Lloyd George to settle the problem in Egypt and Ireland. I stated my belief that he would certainly be not unwilling to accept the Congress decision to work the reforms as far as they can do so in the interests of good administration and active political progress towards the realisation of full responsible government, and that I felt sure that the Congress resolution on the matter would be regarded by him as much more valuable than any resolution by the Moderates to work for the success of the reforms, whatever their defects. I am indeed glad to find that my anticipations and predictions have been literally fulfilled by what Mr. Montagu himself had stated to his interviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" which has been cabled by Reuter. I trust that after this, our Moderate friends will desist from further prattle about their fighting to save the reforms and the extre nist Congress striving to wreck the reforms. It is also satisfactory to find that Mr. Montagu has, now that he is outside the influence of some of our Moderate friends, ceased to describe the views and representations of the Congress as those of Extremists. He has recognised it as that at least of an important section of Indian opinion. He is also gratified with the unanimous determination of all to work the new scheme for all it was worth. This, it seems to me, makes it all the more incumbent upon the Congress,—now that it has made its position so clear and definite and has succeeded in preventing its misrepresentation even by candid friends of the moderate type—to lay down its programme definitely.

### COUNTRY'S VERDICT BASED ON CLEAR DATA.

That the verdict of the Congress on the Reform Act, viz., that it is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing continues to be the just verdict of the country is clear. That it is based upon a correct appreciatio of the things that count in the new scheme and of the things that do not count, but may delude superficial observers and attract opportunists, cannot also be gainsaid. It may be easy for Mrs. Besant to trap the unwary and to get out of the inconsistency she has got into by saying that the Joint Committee have improved an unworthy Bill out of all shape and recognition into a glorious Act opening the gateway to freedom, which virtually gives full self-government in the Provinces and semi-responsible government in the Central Government. It may be easy for the plausible Mr. Sastri to catalogue 31 points out of innumerable textual amendments in the Bill and call them improvements made in the Act. But neither of them nor any of their innumerable supporters can blink the fact that the Chairman of the Joint Committee has authoritatively repudiated the common notion that this Bill introduces any responsibility or "partial responsibility" in the Provincial or the Central Governments. On the other hand, both in the Report and in the speech that he made in the House of Lords—and as the draftsman of the Joint Report, he must be presumed to speak with the authority of the whole Committee behind him.

He has clearly stated that he has done his best to narrow the provisions of the Bill so as to conform rigidly to the terms of a by no-means-clearly-defined or overliberal policy that was embodied in the announcement of the 20th of August, 1917.

### POLICY OF THE ACT DEFINED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

This narrowing of the spirit of the policy embodied in the Act and the extent to which it has been narrowed in its provisions rightly struck the President of the Amritsar Congress as the governing factor in appraising the value of the whole of the detailed clauses of the Bill.

There are, no doubt, in the final Act some minor improvements on the original Bill, but the correct way of deciding whether the Bill as revised by the Joint Committee has been substantially improved or not is to examine primarily the alterations made in the Preamble of the Bill. I find that the Joint Committee have had this question considered at as many as seven of their sittings and went on shifting and altering its phraseology with an amount of narrowness which ill-accords with the glowing epithets with which Mrs. Besant, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Sastri and others of their ilk have employed in describing their work.

### THE ALTERED PREAMBLE.

In the original Bill, Mr. Montagu mindful of the criticism of the text of the announcement of August 20th, avoided incorporating the unprogressive and objectionable parts of it embodied in the last three sentences thereof. He drafted the original preamble in general terms as follows:—

"Whereas with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire, it is expedient generally to develope self-governing institutions in that country."

But from the moment that Lord Selborne, the Chairman of the Joint Committee with his High Tory instincts, began to gi[ve] thought to the text of the preamble his [se]rious sympathy with the cause of the bu[reau]cracy and the vested interests in India [was] antipathy to any full enunciation [of] application of democratic principles to [India] became manifest. In his examinat[ion] the Hon Mr. Patel in the Joint Committee, he stated that all parts of that announcement embodied in full the policy of his Majesty's Government and that no part thereof can be regarded as any explanation or commentary by individual ministers. The result of it was that since then his efforts were steadily directed to narrow the scope of the policy promising responsible government to India as much as possible by a peculiarly restrictive interpretation of the several parts of the announcement of August 20th.

### THE NEW AND NARROW PREAMBLE

I find that the title and preamble of the Bill were read, considered and postponed by the Joint Committee on the conclusion of evidence on the 20th of October last. They were further considered on the 21st and the 22nd and further adjourned. And eventually Lord Selborne moved on the 3rd November to substitute for the original preamble the following preamble:—

"Whereas for the purpose of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should be taken; and

Whereas progress in this direction can only be achieved by successive stages; and

Whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples; and

Whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and to the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

This alteration very materially modified the original Preamble in the direction of putting the policy back much further than even the terms of the Act. Yet, it was actually agreed to on the 3rd of November by the Joint Committee, subject to further consideration. Mr. Montagu apparently gave himself some more time to consider this and we find that on the 10th of November, he realised the danger of allowing the Preamble to go in the form in which Lord Selborne's conservative instincts impelled him to go; but he could apparently get little further from the substantial position forced on him by Lord Selborne, and on his motion, the modified Preamble was left to stand thus:—

"Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing Association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire, and

Whereas the progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken, and

Whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples....."

The Joint Committee's report has specifically explained the necessity for this narrowing of the scope and object of the Bill to the literal text of the announcement and it indeed passes one's comprehension to be told that though the Committee is saying, "We never will consent," to widening and improving the proposals, they really "consented" to improvements, thirty-one and more in number, in the direction of responsible government.

### PREAMBLE EXPLAINED.

I desire to emphasise only two points in the view taken by the Joint Committee of the whole policy of the scheme. The first is that the Joint Committee have not themselves conceived the Bill as giving even partial responsibility anywhere. They have conceived it only as starting the initial step which would enable Parliament ten years hence to confer responsibility, and elucidated their views in Para 7 of the Report. It is made even clearer by the discussion that took place over what has now become clause 41 of the Act and what was clause 28 of the original Bill, namely that relating to the Statutory Commission which is to decide our further progress. Clause 28 of the Bill has no doubt been modified so as to leave the Statutory Commission to deal with the question of introducing responsibility in the Central Government ten years hence. But clause 28 has also been altered so as to drop the five-year provincial revision so as to make it clear that what is now introduced in the provinces is not responsible government as clause 28 of the Bill was originally left to indicate. In fact Mr. Montagu himself moved for the introduction of the new words in section 41 to the effect that the function of the Commission "shall be to report as to whether to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, implying that the principle of responsible Government going to be established not by this Bill what would happen as the result rable finding by the Statutory Commission ten years after the working of this Bill.

Earl Selborne went further and moved to add to the words "modify or alter the degree of responsible government then existing in any province," the words, "to restrict, so as to make it clear that the Commission should be empowered to recommend a process of going back and recalling such self-governing powers and institutions as may now be established by the Act." All these amendments have now been incorporated in the Preamble of the Act and I leave it to all impartial observers to judge whether the Joint Committee can, apart from petty details, be considered to have really improved the spirit, the scope, the principles or the primary clauses in the original Bill. If the hardihood to say so still exists in some of our super-moderates, I can only hope that they will not consider the institution of the Statutory Commission of ten years hence a species of self-determination for India.

### THEORY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The point of view of those who believed that this Act was only intended to enable British Parliament to introduce and watch the results of an experiment before any real, partial or complete establishment of responsible government is undertaken in India the scheme of the Bill is understandable, though equally objectionable, from another point of view. Real responsible government could not in India be established unless it is introduced primarily in the Central Government and only derivatively in the Provincial Governments. To maintain irresponsible government in the central authority of the Government of India, whose duty to fulfil its responsibility to the British Parliament is left unimpaired in the Bill and to attempt to introduce responsibility, even in the nature of a dyarchic experiment in the Provinces, by decentralising essential bureaucratic powers (and transferring unessential ministerial powers, the case may be an interesting, useful or mischievous and futile experiment but cannot constitute the introduction of any fraction of real responsible government. General statements about provincial autonomy have no meaning whatever until popular power obtains anything like an effective voice in the councils and authorities whom Parliament holds us responsible for the governance of India, viz., the Government of India. This is why Lord Selborne has found it easy, the keen Parliamentarian that he is, to reiterate so often in the course of the proceedings of the Joint Committee, in their report and in the speech he made in the House of Lords, that the Bill does not proceed to give that which our moderate friends would fain hope it has given.

### RACIAL BIAS IN PREAMBLE.

There is one other aspect in the modified preamble which is not merely objectionable on the ground of political principle but is positively mischievous and retrograde from the point of view of the whole principle of British rule in India. It will be noticed that the original Bill did not recite the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration as part of the essential policy embodied in the reforms. But in the Act as now revised, it has been put in the forefront of the preamble which commences with the words that "it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions" etc. It is for both these purposes that the Act is being enacted. The principle involved in a declaration as to the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration days down in my view, a doctrine which is subversive of the principle of responsible government as established in every part of the Empire and the realisation of India's position, "as an equal partner in the Empire." It seems to me a pity that the Subjects Committee of the Congress in Amritsar did not give itself sufficient time to consider this aspect of it when it was so forcibly and justly presented to it it by Dewan Madhava Row who desired to describe the Reform Act as in this respect retrograde in the resolution of the Congress on the subject. Ever since the Charter Act of 1833 declared that there shall be no racial disqualification for Indians in regard to their association in every branch of Indian administration, the promise contained therein had been evaded, delayed or obstructed by the vested interests of an alien bureaucracy from time to time at every turn; but has never been sought to be repudiated. It was reserved for the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India to come forward to make the recommendation that there should be an open declaration of a European minimum in the Public Services, in India, i.e., that though the Act of 1883 left "the association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration" fully open to them without any restriction whatsoever except that of merit, it may not be modified after breaking the solemn pledge conveyed by that Act, and confirmed by the Proclamations of 1858, 1908, 1911 and others. The events of the years which followed this Royal Commission's Report the war and the part that India took in it and the world changes that have followed as a consequence of its successful termination had, it was believed, put these recommendations of the Commission on the shelf and rendered their reiteration of racial superiority or domination in the government of this country beyond at least the terms of any statutory declaration. That such a change has occurred in the outlook of the British democracy, notwithstanding the British efforts of the friends of the ruling class in India among Tory or "Imperialist" "politicans may be inferred from what Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has said in his new book on the "Government of India." Though he was himself a member of the Commission and his assent to that proposition in the Report of the Royal Commission had surprised his friends at the time, he has now made a definite declaration of his change of view on this and has stated reasons for doing so, in words which seem to me so well to answer the objectionable implications involved in the declaration of the preamable as to "the *unceasing association* of Indians" and in the statement of the Joint Committee explaining that this statement is intended "to make it perfectly clear that *His Majesty's Government must remain free to appoint Europeans to those posts for which they are specially required and qualified.*

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has said in his new book on the Government of India::

"I was a member of a Commission which inquired into the Public Services and made certain recommendations on the subject, but the new conditions created by the war made the report obsolete before it was published. Our conception of the functions of the Service must now be altered. I then thought of the possibilities of twenty years from 1914. The twenty years have gone and twenty have been added to them. The Indian Civil Service must conform far more to the conditions and status of the Home Service, and must no longer be recruited for the higher posts of the Executive. In the circumstances it is far better to institute simultaneous examinations in India and Great Britain than pursue the scheme of electing proportions here and there, for the reduced attractions of the Indian Service to Britons may be expected to reduce the quality of the men recruited here. On this subject, the discussion and proposals in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report are altogether perfunctory and inadequate. If that Report becomes the basis of legislation, the contention of the Indian Civil Service that its status will be revolutionised is unquestionably true.

That Service will no longer rule India, and the posts from which it now does the ruling will be taken from it or will lose their prestige. It may be consulted, but it will not decide. It will act not of its own will, but through that of bodies elected in India; and as this is not the time for confused systems and undefined authority, with whatever regret and misgiving we may contemplate the change, the change is inevitable. The seat of authority in India is being removed from the Civil Service to the Legislature, and we must build up the system of Government accordingly. Wisdom compels us to see not very far off the end of the Civil Service as we have known it, and that being so it also compels us to begin without delay to create a new Service which will carry us through the transition stage from a British to an Indian administration. To Indianise the Civil Service has become necessary."

The Preamble therefore, of the Bill which Mrs. Besant and her moderate friends claim as introducing the millennium in India, postulates that the appointment of Europeans must continue to be specially required, for posts of administration in India and that special provisions should be statutorily devised for this purpose. The Act also, as a consequence has proceeded to incorporate in the sections at the instance of Lord Midleton in the Joint Committee, several new provisions providing for guarantees, compensations and increased pay and allowances for European service in this country. All this may be a convenient way of buying up the obstruction of these services to even elementary reforms. But they certainly can never compensate for the modification of solemn pledges and the statutory perpetuation; of the distinction of a ruling and ruled race who are to be thereby led to the realisation of responsible government and of equal partnership.

## PUBLIC RECEPTION TO LALA LAJPAT RAI.

### A SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines in your Paper and oblige.

Your readers must have read with great pleasure and satisfaction that the Government have allowed Lala Lajpatrai to return to his dear Motherland. The children of the same land would never forget to express their feelings of satisfaction for the action of the Authorities who have righted the wrong which they ought to have long before done.

Bombay is a place of public activity and I hope necessary arrangements should be made by the public to give public Reception to Lalaji who was kept away from the mother country for a long time. My humble suggestion to the people of Bombay is this that one influential Reception Committee should request all the public institutions of the Presidency to send a Deputation to wait at the Dock to tender him a hearty welcome.

While going to Punjab hearty reception should be given to him at every station.

An appeal from Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy for the reception of Lord Sinha is published in your paper of the 6th instant. I hope to read an appeal from any other influential man of Bombay for the Reception of Lala Lajpatrai the living lion of Punjab.
—Yours, etc.

W. S. MUKADAM,

Godra, Jan. 7.

## SURAT NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 16.

The citizens of Bardoli at a public meeting held on the 9th instant passed a resolution expressing their deep sense of gratitude to His Imperial Majesty for the gracious proclamation announcing Royal assent to the Reform Act and granting general amnesty to political prisoners.

For some time past complaints have been received by the local papers that the City Booking Office refuses to book tickets to the passengers, on the ground of pressure of work. This state of affairs causes great inconvenience to the public. Attention of railway authorities has been drawn to this by local papers and others, and it is hoped that authorities will take early steps to redress the legitimate grievances of the public.

A meeting of the subscribers to the late Mr. C. G. Shah, Memorial Fund was held on Thursday last in the Sarvajanik Middle School Building, to decide what form the memorial should take. The Rev. D. E. Scott presided. One of the Secretaries announced that the total sum contributed to the fund amounted to about Rs. 5,000. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Shah one deserves special mention. Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 are to be spent towards getting a bust of Mr. Shah prepared by Mr. Mahatre the famous artist of Bombay. The bust will be placed in the new building for the Sarvajanik College.

## MR. HORNIMAN'S EXPOSURES.

### HOW AMRITSAR MASSACRE WAS SUPPRESSED.

### MR. MONTAGU'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. B. G. Horniman, whose championship of the native races in India when editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," led to his being deported by the Government, made the following statement to a "Daily Herald" representative with regard to the Indian massacres, and Mr. Montagu's attempt to represent his ignorance of the matter:—

"Everything was fully exposed by the Indian members and Viceroy's Legislative Council last October in the discussion which then took place," said Mr. Horniman. "The Amritsar massacres, the failure to aid the wounded and to care for the dead, the Crawling Order, public floggings, and many other atrocities were attempted to be justified or excused by members of the Government.

### THE "CRAWLING" ORDER.

"General Hudson made fun of the Crawling Order amid the gibes of the official members of the Council.

The Government members attempted to belittle the Amritsar massacre, and declared that the figures of casualties stated by non-official Indian members were grossly exaggerated. It is now proved by General Dyer's statement that this was not so.

"Non-official agencies, however have made considerable investigations which show that the casualties were even in excess of those admitted by General Dyer.

### A DEATH ENCLOSURE.

"As a matter of fact, it is not known, and we never shall know, how many people were killed and wounded in this appalling holocaust With regard to the policy of concealment, Sir Michael O'Dwyer pursued that policy in a deliberate and calculated manner. The moment his campaign of atrocities began, he drew a ringed fence round the Punjab and refused to admit to it any correspondent or publicist, and even refused to allow lawyers to enter from Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, who had been briefed to defend the prisoners being tried under Martial Law.

"More than this, no one was allowed to go out of the province or to bring news of what was going on. A leading citizen of Lahore, Mr. Gowardundas, who managed by circuitous means to get through to Bombay, gave to the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" a written and signed statement relating to what was occurring in Lahore."

### SUPPRESSING NEWS.

"This was published, but the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was deported to England, and since then Gowardundas has been sentenced to two years' hard labour by a special tribunal.

"These were the methods of terrorism and suppression under which every paper in the provinces suffered. This suppression has been pursued by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, with the approval of the Government of India, in order to conceal from the world the awful things which were being done.

"Mr. Montagu cannot pretend to be ignorant of all this, for it has been brought to his notice over and over again.

"The report of the Hunter Committee should be made direct to the Imperial Government. The events into which they are inquiring are events for which the Government of India is responsible Therefore it is highly undesirable that the report of their own conduct should have to be submitted to them, instead of to a higher authority.

"It is worth noting that all the officials, civil and military, who were concerned in the administration of martial law have been indemnified for all their acts by an Indemnity Act, which was rushed through the Viceroy's Council before the Hunter Committee began to take evidence. That does not prevent them from being dealt with, if necessary, in this country.

"It is only fair to Mr. Montagu to say that he has had an uphill battle to fight in this matter against the Government of India, which has opposed many of his suggestions and has had the support of stronger influences in the Cabinet."

### A SILENT PROTEST.

The Glasgow Executive of the I.L.P. has requested all their branches to arrange that reference be made at all the public meetings on Sunday to the savage militarism which was responsible for the Amritsar outrage, and that the audience be asked to stand in silence as a mark of respect to the victims of General Dyer's order.—The "Daily Herald".

## BARISAL DIST. DETENUS.

### ALL RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

All the detenus in the Barisal district have been released.

The annual Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, will commence on the 2nd February, 1920.

## From Letters to Editor

D. R. S.—After commenting upon the success of the Amritsar Congress points out the lurking danger in the obstructionist tactics adopted by the extreme wing and counsels moderation. He lays stress on educating the electorate and the necessity for securing the election of men of the right type to the new Councils.

JUSTICE from Bijapur writes pointing out the hard condition of Government Clerks and expresses his dissatisfaction with the revised scale of pay of Rs. 30—Rs. 60, and maintains that in view of the increased cost of living a scale of pay from Rs. 40—Rs. 125 should be sanctioned for Government Clerks.

MR. JAGADISH PRASAD writes to the effect that Messrs. Patel and Khaparde must work in England for securing Lord Hardinge as our next Viceroy, and reers in feeling terms to the many sterling qualities of Lord Hardinge

AN INDIA, writes supporting the idea of giving a purse to the Ali Brothers, and urges that all Indians irrespective of castes and creed must contribute. He points out that the local Satyagraha Sabha must take the lead.

M. A. RAZZAQUE, Poona in an open letter to the Ali brothers, after congratulating them on their release, draws their attention to the question of Muslim education and requests them to do their best in this direction.

MR. K. D. KHAMBATTA writes about the atrocities committed by Gen. Dyer and people of his stamp at Jallianwala Bagh and contrasts Sir George Lloyd's humane Government with the autocratic and cruel regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He points out that some wealthy and patriotic Indian should collect all the details and print them in book form for free distribution in England.

MR. C. FONSECA, Bhayander, Thana District writes to the effect that the Catholic population under the Arch-bishop of Bombay is only 22,670, while that under the Portuguese Bishop of Damaun is 82,029 and points out that the disparity in numbers is too much, and hence Catholic British subjects must try to bring about a more equitable division by all legitimate and constitutional means.

S. G. W., writing about the Karwar High School Hostel says that the hostel is situated in extremely insanitary surroundings and that it is at too great a distance, from the School. As a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been budgetted for the building of a new hostel he points out the necessity of pressing on with the work of construction.

C. V. P. SHIVRAM, Dadar, writes about the cruel and insanitary practice of cutting the throats of live chickens in the Fish and Mutton markets near Dadar Station, and invites the authorities to stop this cruel custom. He points out that the purchasers can do the killing in the privacy of their own homes.

A "LAND HOLDER", Chemboor District, Thana writes to the effect that the operation of the Land Acquisition Act is working prejudicially to the interests of land-holders in the Island of Trombay and that the sale and purchase of land in Trombay should be allowed to be conducted under the provisions of the Town Planning Act.

PASSENGER writes to the effect that passengers by the B. B. and C. I. railway are put to much incovenience by the absence of water closets in the compartments of the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. and desires the authorities to remedy the defect.

M. S. GAWANKAR, Bassein writes about the difficulties that students experience in having English as the medium of instruction in High Schools, and urges the leaders of the country to do their best to substitute the vernaculars as media of instruction.

## "A POONA GRIEVANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Z. E. Lace's letter to you I am sorry to see that he seems to think that the reference drawn re chalk and cheese refers to him, if he will read the latter part of the paragraph he will see what it refers to.

I have no brief for any Restaurant in Poona and am not in the habit of running either of them down, and Mr. Lace has my well wishes for his success in his new venture.—Yours, etc.,

TERRIER.

The Secretary of the All-India Temperance Council Amritsar has conveyed his heart-felt thanks to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar for closing the liquor-shops in Amritsar during the National Week, in the first instance for four days, and again for further closure for another two days. And has forwarded copies of the letter to the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Commissioner, Lahore Division and the Press.

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Pylownie, Bombay.

# FAREWELL TO CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

## LABOUR PARTY'S PLEDGE.

## MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING SPEECH.

On December 18, Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., gave an important dinner party at the House of Commons. Among the invited guests were:—

Hon. V. J. Patel; Hon. G. S. Khaparde; Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Right Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Brace, M.P.; Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; R. Young, M.P.; J. A. Parkinson, M.P.; A. Hayday, M.P.; J. Guest, M.P.; Tyson Wilson, M.P.; T. W. Grundy, M.P.; V. Hartshorn, M.P.; F. Hall, M.P.; W. L. Royce, M.P.; Will Thorne, M.P.; F. Walch, M.P.; D. Irving, M.P.; H. G. Hirst, M.P.; W. Graham, M.P.; Alfred Davies, M.P.; T. Cape, M.P.; W. Bromfield, M.P.; W. Carter, M.P.; J. G. Davison, M.P.; T. Griffiths, M.P.; E. Hallas, M.P.; R. Richardson, M.P.; A. S. Waterson, M.P.; A. Short, M.P.; B. G. Horniman; Mrs. Naidu; Fenner Brockway; R. Dell; Lieut. W. Henderson; H. S. Lindsay; Dr. Clark; Dr. Rutherford; J. M. Parikh; G. P. Blizard; Miss Normanton, B.A.

Amongst the important London organs represented were the "Times", "Telegraph" and "Manchester Guardian."

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., proposed the health of the Indian National Congress Delegation, especially coupling with it the name of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary. Mr. Spoor observed that it had been a real pleasure to come into intimate touch with their guests from India, and that he regretted their return. There were various opinions as to the Indian measure, the Labour Party considering it to be totally inadequate; yet its introduction and the coming over of various representatives of different schools of thought of India had made the Labour Party take a newer and deeper interest in India, and perhaps Indians in the Labour Party. He felt sure that the Indians would go back realising that the Labour Movement understood their case far better than if they had not come, and a new understanding had been born.

### LABOUR PARTY THANKED.

Mr. Patel, in responding, said that on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and of the Indian National Congress, he thanked them most sincerely for their kind reception of this toast. At the same time it was with sincere regret, shared by his fellow-delegates, that he felt that that occasion marked the close of their association with the representative of the Labour Party—an association that had been the most pleasing, and certainly the most encouraging, feature of their visit to that country. They would be returning to India with little satisfaction if it were not for the encouragement and hope that they had derived from the sympathy and assistance that had been given to them in such abundant measure, not only by the leaders, as well as the rank and file of the Labour Movement in that country, and that they at least, whatever might be their inability at the moment to put their sympathy into practial effect, recognised the unassailable justice of the cause for which they were fighting and stood for, the principles which constituted the platform of the Indian National Congress—the right of the Indian people to to manage their own affairs in their own way, without dictation from outside, and to the enjoyment of those elementary liberties of which they had unfortunately been deprived, and without which no nation could live with self-respect or take its place in the march to the goal of freedom and social happiness which was the aim of all. From the moment that they began their work in that country they found that in all their efforts and, in all their difficulties they had sincere friends in the Labour Party, individually and as a whole. They believed that the feeling of sympathy and the desire to support them in an uphill and weary contest had been unanimous throughout the great party which was represented there that night. They thanked them most warmly for all they had done and for the continued assistance that they had promised them—though no promise, perhaps, was needed. To Mr. Ben Spoor he paid a special tribute. To him had fallen the lot of fighting out their battle single-handed in the Joint Committee—an ungrateful task, perhaps, in the inevitable emptiness of the results, but not, he might assert him and those he represented, in the warm gratitude which it had evoked in their hearts. He had worked with him for all those six months. His single-hearted and arduous labours would never be forgotten by them and his name would ever be remembered with equal gratitude by the people in that far-off country in whose interest he had worked.

### DISAPPOINTED!

They were going back, however, disappointed men in that they had not achieved the immediate ends for which they came. They were disappointed in the Bill that was about to become law, because it absolutely denied to them the elementary right of determining their own destiny and refused to them all the essentials of popular liberty. It gave them not an iota of control over their central Government, it reserved all executive control in the provinces to the hands of bureaucratic administrators, and even in those few departments where they were to be allowed to experiment incapacity for responsibility they were to be at the mercy of autocratic governors. Such a measure could not bring any happiness or satisfaction to a people who were suffering as the people of India were suffering at that moment. It was an irony of fate that the passing of Mr. Montagu's Bill should be signalised by such a revelation of the possibilities of autocratic rule. A leading Liberal journal described the appaling news of the Amritsar massacre as "a revelation to the British people of what their rule in India might come to but for the change set up by the measure now passing into law." He would be very glad to know how the measure now passing into law could affect such things in any degree at all. Given a reactionary and unsympathetic Viceroy, surrounded by unsympathetic and reactionary advisers of a like nature, the Punjab horrors would be a matter of frequent occurrence for anything the new Government of India Act could do to prevent them. The Amritsar massacre and the other horrors that took place in Lahore and Gujranwala and elsewhere were the direct outcome of the passing of the Rowlatt Act, in spite of the most passionate and widespread protest that ever went up from a people. They were inflicted on the people ruthlessly and callously by military and civil administrators who believed themselves safe in setting at defiance the people over whom they derived authority. Could the new Act protect them from a repetition of the passing of more Rowlatt laws or the infliction of more Dyer and O'Dwyer atrocities? No, they will go on having those revelations until they applied the only cure—namely, to make those who exercised power and authority responsible to those over whom they were to exercise it. It was not so long since they had the revelations of the Mesopotamia Commission. It was because they failed to learn the lesson and to apply the cure that they now had the revelations of the Hunter Committee. Bureaucracy and autocracy were incurable by themselves; nor were they to be cured by homeopathic doses of diarchy. They could be cured only by a radical surgical operation which deprived them of their power and transferred it to the people themselves. Mr. Patel remembered the words of Mr. Montagu when he was a free critic on the Opposition benches of the Government that was responsible for the Mesopotamia scandals.

### A MACHINE WITHOUT A SOUL.

The Government of India, he said, was too wooden, too inelastic, too antediluvian for the purposes they had in view. That was Mr. Montagu as Opposition critic. What was he as a Minister? The authority of the Central Government, he said, must remain unimpaired; so he left it wooden, inelastic, and antediluvian—a machine without a soul, that would drive its Juggernaut wheels as ruthlessly over the people's bodies and their aspirations as it had always done.

The soul of a people must be in their government if they were to be content, to progress and to prosper, and to order their national life as it should be ordered, so that there was opportunity for all, work for all, equal distribution of wealth, and proper conditions of labour and environment. The new Act denied their soul. The denial was enshrined in the preamble. Responsibility would rest in the British Parliament six thousand miles away. That responsibility was on their heads, for they realised now that those to whom in the exercise of their responsibility they might entrust the care of the people of India might shamefully abuse their trust—and they might know nothing of it till nine months after the event. That was the meaning of the responsibility.

They were disappointed, and the people of India, whose mood, as they could well understand, was very bitter, would be disappointed. Their only hope lay in the future. They had been advised by some well-meaning friends to accept that Bill as an instalment. Unfortunately, they had their doubts as to whether it was an instalment of what they wanted, whether it was not a step on a very dangerous road. But it was not a question of acceptance or rejection. The thing was there. How they would use it was their own affair, and on the eve of the meeting of the Indian National Congress, which would voice the attitude of the people, it was not for him to pronounce. But he could assure them of one thing. The people of India did not mean to wait; they did not mean to feed on crumbs. They wanted their political freedom, and they would continue to agitate for it, in every legitimate and constitutional way, until they got it. They would look confidently to the Labour Party, which was the National Party of Britain, to support them. He made the final request that they might take to India from the Labour Party a definite and official message of hope, that in the hour of their victory, which assuredly awaited them and was bound to come in the near future, among their first thoughts would be the granting to India her full freedom as a partner in the British Commonwealth and the guarantee of the liberties of her people. (Loud applause.)

### MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Right Hon. A. Henderson, M.P., then submitted for the approval of the gathering a message it was proposed to send to the Indian National Congres, which read as follows:—

The British Parliamentary Labour Party, in sending fraternal greetings to the Indian National Congress, desires to assure the Indian people of its fullest sympathy and support in the continuance of their struggle for the achievement of complete self-government within the Empire. Whilst recognising the inadequacy of the Montagu Reforms, British Labour trusts that a new era for India is dawning, and will do its utmost to secure for her at the earliest moment political and economic freedom. We take this opportunity of conveying to the Congress our high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by the Congress Delegates, and in particular the General Secretary, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, in assisting us to a fuller knowledge of the justice of India's claim to complete self-government.

(Sd.) W. ADAMSON,
Chairman of the Labour Party.

No apology was needed to submit this in the name of the Labour Party, as the sentiment was in strictest harmony with the entire Labour movement of the country. The Great War had evoked a spirit of determination among the common people of all countries to attain a higher standard of freedom. An era was opening up to make all men free. Mr. Patel had made a most interesting speech, for which all were indebted to him. Likewise were they indebted to the chairman of that night's dinner (Mr. B. O. Spoor), who had had the responsibility of fighting a single-handed battle for India upon the Joint Select Committee. The Labour Party deeply appreciated the labours of Mr. Spoor. Mr. Henderson expressed his deep sympathy with the people of the Punjab with regard to the horrifying revelations of the awful occurrences of eight months ago. He expressed his astonishment that the British people could be kept in the dark for so long in these days of wireless telegraphy. Although the affair was *sub judice*, yet he had no hesitation as to qualifying the admissions of General Dyer as so indefensible and horrifying that that officer did not deserve to wear the British uniform. It would need a good deal of evidence as to extenuating circumstances before even the House of Commons could be prepared to condone this serious official admission. He asked Mr. Patel to convey to India the heartfelt expression of strongest condemnation and of sympathy of the Labour Party with the suffering Punjab.

Mr. Patel thanked Mr. Henderson for the message of hope. That message would act as a counter-check to the party in India claiming complete separation from the Empire on account of Dyerism and O'Dwyerism. The Indian National Congress would appreciate the message and would make it widely known. No one cared a jot for the Reforms in comparison with the present situation. Mr. Patel then made the following requests:—

1. That the Viceroy should be recalled.
2. That Sir O'Dwyer should be indicted.
3. That General Dyer should be dismissed.
4. That the Labour Party should support the repeal of the Indemnity and Rowlatt Acts.
5. That the Turkish question should be satisfactorily settled, or, he prophesied, a situation would arise to stagger humanity.

Mr. Spoor assured Mr. Patel that all requests would be sympathetically considered by the Labour Party and every means taken advantage of.

Mrs. Naidu voiced the sorrow of the martyred motherhood of India, and in their name thanked the Labour Party for their support and their message. Indians were martyred for nothing more than for asking freedom to breathe and to live the life that was theirs. Indian Nationalists looked upon the Reforms as inadequate. They had asked for bread and received only crumbs. They were a starving and desperate people, sometimes driven so far that they could hardly pause to think what they should do next. Their young men in the Punjab and Bengal were languishing in prison, driven mad, starved, blighted, and killed their souls crushed out, and the young flower of the nation trampled under the heel of a panic-stricken bureaucracy. What of the 2,000 martyrs of Amritsar? But what of the thousands even less happy, languishing, not knowing the difference between dawn and darknes, of their old men and women left desolate? How would Great Britain face the other nations of the world? They had asked for a Declaration of Rights. What were Reforms unless they built on that sure and abiding foundation?

Dr. Clark returned graceful and brief thanks on behalf of the guests to their host, Mr. Spoor, and thanked both Mr. Spoor and Mr. Patel for their valuable work for India. —"India."

# FREED FROM THE HAREMS.

## SULTAN'S LITTLE JOKE ON PROHIBITION.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with the Sultan telegraphed the New York correspondent of Reuter's in mail week.

Close at hand (reports the correspondent) the Sultan gives an impression of real dignity, but he strikes one as a tired old man, so that when he shook hands with the hard grip of an athlete it had the effect of a galvanic shock. He has brown eyes and typically Turkish features. His pale brown skin gives nim a look of physical weakness, and his pince-nez adds a professorial touch to his appeadance.

He entered the room accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, seated himself in a business-like manner, and drew from his pocket the notes of the answers he had written to the questions previously submitted to him.

"Turkey," he said, "desires peace Rickly because the delay in concluding the Treaty is worse than war. We desire a peace that will keep the East tranquil, a matter which vitally concerns the European Powers. The peace of the East can only be maintained if Turkey is left independent. The Islamic world will be satisfied only with our freedom.

"People who have impartially investigated the Turkish question have discovered that, despite bad government, our people have many merits and deserve better than is reported of them.

### REGENERATION.

"As soon as peace is signed," continued the Sultan, "we shall tackle the solution of our internal affairs. It is my desire to secure the civilising help of the Great Powers. I believe sincerely in the new Turkey, in her regeneration, and in her social progress, if we are able to secure general education for our people, and also modern means of prosperity. It is an honest and a gifted people, and I shall endeavour with all my power to attain these ends. Turkey reconstructed will be the focus of peace and progress in the East. It is my unwavering determination to reach this result.

One big field open to us is the emancipation of Turkish women. I believe it is through our religion that we can best accomplish this, by giving them the status of their American sister, preserving their honour and probity, and assuring their welfare as family builders."

When his Majesty reached the last question a smile hovered about his lips. "It will be seen," he remarked, "that our religion is no bar to social progress. It is with satisfaction that we observe that America is adopting prohibition, which has been practised by faithful Mussalmans for ages. The tenets of our religion are always helpful when obeyed. As a last word, I wish to express my gratitude towards these Americans who, after visiting us, feel that we are not so bad as we are painted, and also my reliance upon the justice of Americans".—The "Daily News."

# A THANK-OFFERING OF RS. 500.

## TO A COLLECTOR FROM MODERATES.

The following letter sent by the Benares Moderates to Mr. Burns of Benares, is reproduced from the "Independent":—

Dear Mr. Burn,—On benalf of the Liberals of Benares and as Vice-President of the U. P. Liberal Association I beg to congratulate respectfully, and to give expression to our hearty thanks to you and through you to the Local Government, to the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India and to the British Government and Parliament for the generous and statesmanlike provisions of the Government of India Act just passed into law. We realise to the full the magnanimity and lofty ideals of the British nation which has made it possible. Though we are of opinion that some measure of responsibility might have been conceded in the Central Government without any detriment to the interests of the Empire or to that of good Government of the country yet we fully acknowledge the really substantial nature of the reforms. I also take this opportunity to give expression to our sense of appreciation of the great services which have been rendered by the service to which you are privileged to belong, and feel sure that its opportunities for doing good will be, if anything, widened in the coming regime.

As a thanks offering I also enclose a cheque for Rs. 500 for such charity or charities as you may determine.

With our best thanks and congratulation.
Xmas Day. Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) Krishnaji.

To R. Burn, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Benares.

## DONATIONS TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the funds of the Seva Sadan:—

Through the Hon. the Chief Justice Rs. 2,000, Lodge Imperial Brotherhood through Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji Rs. 250, Western India Turf Club Rs. 500, Esplanad High School Poor Box 401 Mr. V. B. Shirlokar Rs 201, Mrs. R. P. Modi in loving Memory of her husband Rs. 200, Trustees of J. D. Charities (for six months) Rs. 150, Mr. K. H. Kind Friends through Mrs. M. H. Talyarkhan Rs. 100, Bhojraj Rs. 50, Messrs. F. Muraghia and Co. Rs. 50, A Karachi friend Rs. 30, Mr. M. H. Sanjana Rs. 20, Lady Tata Rs. 20, Mrs. J. N. Petit Rs. 25, Mr. N. M. Rs. 20, Hon. Mr. Justice Shah Rs. 20, Mr. P. D. Patel Rs. 30, In Memory of L. I. Kaji Rs. 25, Miss B. C. Vesugar Rs. 25, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Golikere Rs. 25, For Friendship's Sake Rs. 30, Rani Saheba Juguna Dewji Rs. 25, in Memory of Bai Shirinbai P. N. Wadia Rs. 20, Mr. B. F. Davar Rs. 25, on the Baj Anniversary of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Seth Rs. 50, Mrs. Hirabai Tricamdas Rs. 25, Hermes Rs. 20, Mr. Khimji Tejpal Rs. 25, Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai Rs. 25, Sums of and under ten Rs. 483.

TOWARDS THE SCHOOL CHILDREN FEEDING FUND.

A Zoroastrian in memory of the late Mr. M. M. Bhavnagree Rs. 25, Miss D. J. S. Rs. 20, Soona Rs. 10, A Friend Rs. 25, Mr. K. Cooper and Co., poor box Rs. 11, Mrs. D. Narandas Rs. 10, Mrs. R. S. Subedar in memory of dear daughter Jerbai Rs. 25, From Sister Shirin Rs. 15, through Mis Jerbai Avasia Rs. 10.

## CONSCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can you please inform me under what authority the Indian Government propose to enforce conscriptio in India under the proposed amendment to the I.D.F. Act, which expires on the 31st March, in view of the fact that the representatives of the Imperial Government when drawing up the Peace Treaty were the first to stipulate that conscription was to be abolished and have since ratified the Treaty.—Yours, etc.,
MONS.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Bombay Medical Union held on Friday the 26th December, 1919.

1. The Union is of opinion that the charitable and paying departments of a Hospital spported by voluntary contributions should be entirely separate and that the Honorary Medical Staff should not render their gratuitous services to the paying patients that is, patients paying more than the cost of their maintenance in the Hospital; that the paying wards of such a Hospital should be open to any member of the medical profession who shall be paid any fee to be arranged by him and his patients. That no patient whose circumstances are such that he can afford to pay fees for medical attendance over and above the fees for his maintenance in the Hospital should be admitted to the charitable department of the Hospital.
2. In the opinion of the Union it is desirable that the Executive Committee of Hospital supported by voluntary contributions should frame such rules and regulations as will leave the working of the Hospital in matters medical in the hands of the Medical staff.
3. The Union is of opinion that copies of these resolutions be circulated amongst all the members of the profession with an expression of opinion that in view of these resolutions it would not be desirable for any member of the profession to join any institution supported by voluntary contributions that is not conducted on the above lines

## THE LATE REV. R. D. FERNANDEZ.

A correspondent writes:—

The Rev. Roque D. Fernadez, M.A., Principal of St. Andrew's High School, passed away at Bandra, on the 13th instant at the early age of 85. His untimely death has cast a gloom over Bandra for whose people he laboured untiringly both as priest and educationist.

The deceased joined the Papal Seminary at Kandy in 1907 and was ordained priest on the 21st December, 1912. On his return from Kandy, he was attached to St. Andrew's Church Bandra, and was also placed in charge of the little Parish School. Seeing the needs of his people he resolved to found a High School in Bandra and towards this end he worked night and day.

By his death the Diocese of Damaun has lost a modal priest and a keen educationist.

# INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The second convention of the Benares Hindoo University will be held on 26th January, 1920 at 2 p.m.

* * * *

The Union Bank of India, Limited, floated with a capital of Rs. 5,00,00,000 fully subscribed, shall commence business next month. The Bank has secured services of two European Bankers as Manager and Sub-Manager. The Bank has also secured for its business extensive premises in Apollo Street near the old Share Market which have been purchased by it.

* * * *

The following telegram has been sent to Ali Brothers by the Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay):—

* * * *

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab accompanied by Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bayley arrived at Delhi on Monday afternoon.

* * * *

"Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay) offer you their hearty congratulations upon your release from internment and pray to God that you may be spared long to continue to serve the Moslems and the Moslem Cause.—Miyan Mahomed Chhotani."

* * * *

The Council of the National Home Rule League was "At Home" on Thursday, at the Gokhale Hall to meet Mrs. Annie Besant the President of the League and to present an address on behalf of the various branches of the League. Mrs. Besant replying to various addresses said that their first difficulty with regard to the Reforms Act would be to get the Indian people, those who were not accustomed to statutes, to realise how very much there really was in the Reform Act. She submitted that their plan should be to commence work immediately.

* * * *

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the revised scale of pay for officers of the Royal Indian Marine.

* * * *

The Sinha-Basu Reception Committee to which Sir R. N. Mukerjee is the Treasurer have arranged for presentation of an address of welcome in a casket to Lord Sinha at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday the 30th instant after which a reception will be held.

* * * *

The Telegraph and Postal staff, Agra, held a mass meeting when a scale of salaries for all grades of employees prepared by them to meet the high cost of living was adopted and submitted to higher authorities for sanction.

* * * *

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 950 Indian Expeditionary Forces: Died of wounds: I. A.—Lieut. P. Murray and Lieut. J. P. Bayley. Died of disease: I A. Lieut. M. A. Turner.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Ajmer:—

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held on last Sunday, Mr. Luxminarayan, presiding. Speeches on Swadeshi were delivered. Resolutions were passed for observing the Swadeshi Vow, opening a Swadeshi store, praying the Viceroy to immediately release Rao Sahib Thakur Gopalsinghji of Kharwa. The meeting also resolved to hold a political conference at Ajmer on 26th, 27th and 28th March. Mr. Gandhi and Moulana abdul Bari have promised to join the Ajmer political conference.


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# PULSES IN PLANTS.

## ANAESTHETICS FOR TREES.

## SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE'S LECTURE.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose delivered an interesting lecture at the India Office in mail week, with demonstrations on the work of his Research Institute in connection with investigations into plant physiology. Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India) was among the audience.

Mr. Balfour presided, and said few words were required from him to introduce the lecturer, who was very well known both in the East and in the West, and his contributions to original science were of great interest and importance. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. C. Bose, who illustrated his remarks with the aid of a lantern and screen, referred to the difficulty of investigations on the growth of plants arising from its extraordinary slowness. The sluggish movement of a snail is proverbial, he remarked, but its progress is about 6,000 times faster than the movement of growth in a plant. The average rate of growth of a plant is about a hundred-thousandth part of an inch per second. He then described his efforts in attempting to solve the problem of how this movement could be rendered visible, and explained the operation of the magnetic crescograph with which to guide him, he said, the life-activity of the plant became subservient to the will of the experimenter. He emphasised his point by showing the rate of growth of an English plant, and then proceeded to explain the effects of stimulating agents. A depressing chemical agent is applied, he said, and the march of life is slowed down, till life is brought to a state of arrest; a timely application of a suitable stimulant revives the dying plant and exalts the growth-activity to many times the normal rate. The possibility of our modifying the rate of growth is a matter of great practical importance, for the world's supply of food depends on growth of plants, and it is by the discovery of laws of growth that any great advance in scientific agriculture is possible.

### TREATMENT OF PLANTS.

The rule-of-thumb method hitherto employed in the application of a few chemical stimulants and of electricity has not been found uniformly successful. His researches by means of the crescograph had shown that a very important factor was the dose of application, any excess above the critical point bringing about a result diametrically opposite to what was expected. Thus he found that, while a particular intensity of electrical current accelerated growth, an excess of current retarded it. The same was true about chemical stimulants. A striking practical result was obtained with poisons which in normal doses killed the plant, but in quantities sufficiently minute it acted as an extraordinarily efficient stimulant, the treated plants growing far more vigorous and flowering a fortnight earlier. The treated plants, moreover, successfully resisted the insect blights. The importance of research in the lines indicated for advancement of agriculture was sufficiently obvious.

A particularly interesting part of the lecture was that relating to plant and animal life. He showed the spontaneous pulsation in plant tissues, which, he said, in animals is heart beat, the identical effects of stimulants, anaesthetics and of poisons in vegetable and animal tissues, and the death spasm which occurs in both. He added that the study of nervous impulse in plants had led to the possibility of controlling nervous impulse in animals. In this part of his lecture he told how a palm tree in Bengal was regarded as possessing miraculous power, because at one period of the day it bowed down in an attitude of devotion, and at another erected its head and how he showed that this periodic movement was due to its sense of temperature. He also referred to the success that had attended the transplanting of trees which he was told could not be transplanted. He said he came to the conclusion that the operation failed owing to shock, so he rendered the trees unconscious, transplanted them, "and now," he added, "they are growing."

He remarked that he had been able to found a research institute for the fuller investigation of the many ever-opening problems of the nascent science, which included both life and non-life. It was his desire that as far as the limited accommodation would permit, the facilities the institute should be available to workers from all countries. In this he was attempting to carry out the traditions of his country, which so far back as twenty five centures ago welcomed all scholars from different parts of the world within the precincts of its ancient seats of learning at Nalanda and at Taxila. He believed that far more potent than competition was mutual help and co-operation in the scheme of life. (Hear, hear.) At the present moment a great measure was being carried through by which the people of India and their Government would become closely unified. Its ultimate success would greatly depend on unity of aim and of increasing co-operation. In the establishment of his institute he was actuated by a strong feeling that his country should take her proper place in the service of mankind by advancing human knowledge, and in this the aspirations of the people and the Government had to be coincided. Here, also, he had received assurance of warmest sympathy from the Secretary of State for India and his Council and it would be his special pride to serve the cause which would enable India to take her place once more in the vanguard of human progress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour offered to the lecturer the thanks of the audience for his most interesting lecture. He had, he said, touched upon themes which he had spent years in investigation, and in regard to which he had made riscoveries of profound interest—discoveries that excited our curiosity even more, perhaps, than they satisfied it. That was as it should be. What we wished above all things was not to reach the end of knowledge, but always to be progressing—always to feel that each new step in our progress opened out unexpected vistas into the unknown, which it might be our fortune, or the fortune of our children, in their turn, to penetrate. (Hear, hear.)—"The Daily Telegraph."

# LORD SINHA IN CALCUTTA.

## ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

## PROTEST AGAINST HIS VIEWS ON REFORM ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

On Sunday afternoon the elite and general public of Calcutta mustered strong at the Howrah Railway station to accord a hearty and enthusiastic reception to Lord Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu on their return home. The platform was gaily decorated and the platform and the roads leading to the station being densely crowded. At the centre of the platform a reserved space was set apart where Maharaja Manindra Chander Nundy, Chairman and about five hundred members of the Sinha and Basu Reception Committee including almost all the Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs and zemindars, a number of Barristers, Vakils, Professors and medical practitioners were accommodated. The dense crowd outside consisted of people of all communities and classes.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter and others went up to Burdwan to meet the party. Long before the time appointed for the arrival of the Bombay Mail, the Burdwan platform was crowded with people. As the train steamed in, the crowd burst into applause and cries of "Bande Mataram." Both Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Basu were garlanded and given an enthusiastic reception.

As previously arranged by the Reception and Entertainment Committee several members of the Committee proceeded to Lillooah station to meet the party there. Here Lord Sinha's saloon was detached from the Mail train and attached to a special train which was in waiting and by this train they came to Howrah. On the arrival of the train at Lillooah station the party were lustily cheered by the crowd in and outside the platform. The Maharaj Kumar of Kasimbazar presented two beautiful bocquets to Lord Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Basu. After the formal presentation, Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu were led across the platform to a shady place where they were treated to tea and light refreshments.

At Lillooah Lord Sinha expressed much gratification to meet so many of his old friends and acquaintances.

The special with Lord Sinha and party arrived at Howrah amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. As the train stopped, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar and the members of the Committee proceeded to the saloon and after exchange of greetings the Maharaja garlanded Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu. Lord Sinha shook hands with the Maharajas of Cossimbazar Burdwan and others present on the platform.

After inspecting the Bengalee Boy Scout who formed a guard of honour, Lord Sinh and Mr. Basu entered the carriage and fou which was waiting for them. A processio was then formed and the party left the sta tion followed by a large crowd. Along th route, balconies and roofs of houses on bot sides were crowded and three arch ways wer erected on the way and parts of the route wer decorated. Mottoes were hung up sayin "Bande Mataram." Bengal welcomes you Peace Unity and fraternity they seems loudl laden with a nation's love, etc. The College Square was gaily decorated and various mottoes were hung up in prominent places by the nationalists. These mottoes were:—

India is fit for full autonomy.

Bid Indians deserve no better Government.

Rise above slave psychology.

Autonomy for the people and not peerage for the few.

Liberties for the people and not offices for the few.

Bondage though guilded is no partnership.

Remember Jhallianwalla Bagh.

Co-operate with General Dyer.

In front of the Senate House Lord Sinha was greeted by a large crowd and was again garlanded. The processions ended and Lor Sinha and Mr. B. N. Basu drove to their homes The following telegrams were received by th Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu:—

Malaviya Allahabad;—Hearty welcome to Home; May You live long to render greater services to Motherland.

Rai Bahadur Sukul, Sihora:—I accord you most hearty and sincere welcome and congratulate you on the distinguished services you have rendered to the Empire.

The provisional estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 567,000 bales on an area of 22,199,000 acres, as compared with 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres in final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 54 per cent. in the outturn. There were 400,000 bales of cotton pressed in pressing factories and 92,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills from 1st September to 30th November, as against 229,000 bales and 76,000 bales respectively during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 79 per cent. in case of presses and of 21 per cent. in case of mills.


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## RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

### IMPRESSIONS OF A TRAVELLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

A Persian correspondent recently returned from Russian Turkistan gives a representative of the Associated Press the following account of the situation there.

The prevailing note is one of intense hatred of the Bolsheviks, whose iron-heeled despotism has deprived the ryots and inhabitants of all their possessions and reduced them to starvation. There is an acute scarcity of foodstuffs and oil. Wood is used for fuel on the trains, and the journey by rail from Tashkend to Askhabad, which could formerly be done in a day and a night, now takes 10 days. The jungles have been cut down and the Bolsheviks are now felling 50 years old trees in the streets of Tashkend and in the compounds of private houses.

All commerce, trade and the sale of whatever supplies there may be, are monopolised. People professing the Bolshevist fait receivo ½ a *funt* (about 1 lb of bread), others may die of hunger. The discovery of a *pud* (about 18 seers) of flour or wheat in the house of a Persian or Russian National involves arrest, imprisonment and hard labour. The words "commerce," "wealthy," and "wealth" are forbidden by the Bolshevist creed, and the penalty for the use of them is death. The Bolshevist religion is conspicuous by its absence, and God and the prophets are considered as myths. The *nikah* (legal mariage contract) is absolutely forbidden, and an agreement between a man and woman registered by the Government constitutes the marriage contract. One of the Bolshevist laws is that no woman should be a slave of any one man for the whole term of her life and the woman is at liberty to choose another partner whenever she likes and the husband has no right to oppose her.

SOVIETS.

The Soviets are organised in the name of the poor and the labourer, but carriages, money, etc., are appropriated by the Bolshevist commissaries. The poor man's position remains uncertain. The personnel of all the Bolshevist departments receive a salary of 860 roubles each a month, and supplies are sold to them at low rates on cindition that they will shoulder a rifle and go to the front when necessary. While members of the Bolshevist committees can obtain meat for 10 roubles others have to pay 70 roubles for the same quantity and that too only twice a week. There is a universal shortage of food.

The cup of the Bolsheviks' tyranny and oppression is full. They get no revenue from anywhere. 24 millions a day is expended on salaries and the upkeep of establishments alone. The proportionate value of Karensky and Nikolai and Bolshevist roubles is 1 to 10. In Turkistan there has been no crop sowing this year. The Bolsheviks are so pre-occupied that to this day they have paid no attention to supplies and agriculture. Their idea is to start a revolution in Persia and they are aiming at the invasion of India through Persia and the overthrow of British rule. Most of the Persian and others who do not subscribe to the Bolshevist creed are in great straits.

The Persians themselves are outcasts in the eyes of the Bolsheviks, and their rights as Persian subjects are ignored. The Persian suffer great hardship when crossing into Persia. If an individual wishes to leave Mery he must refer to the Khatriyah committee, or rather the Sharriyah (impious or diabolical) for obtaining permission. As much as 1,000 to 5,000 roubles are charged for permits. It can well be understood that the writer, who was in Russian Turkistan for a period of over 2½ months, was glad to return to Persia.

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The fifth annual dinner of the Bombay Branch of the "Association of University Women in India" was held on Saturday the 17th instant at Mrs. Houston's Bungalow, at the Marine Lines. Fort.

Eighteen members of the Bombay Branch of the Association, representing seven Universities, were present. The guests were Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Orr a medical graduate of Glasgow University.

The "King-Emperor" having been duly honoured, Mrs. Gray proposed the toast of "Our Guest" and pointed out the various directions in which Mrs. Palmer was, in the fullest sense, a leader of the Bombay women. Mrs. Palmer replied, pointing out the advantages enjoyed by women who had been privileged to have a University education, one of the main results of which should be to "teach one to teach oneself."

Miss Schoffee then proposed "Our Association". She enumerated the objects of the Association (whose members are all graduates of British universities) namely to promote union and co-operation between women belonging to the various universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India, and between University women at home, to afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women on matters especially affecting them. She examined the question as to whether it was necessary for such an Association to exist as well as the "Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union" (which admits to membership graduates of any recognised university) She pointed out the special bond existing between women who had graduated in Great Britain, and concluded that as long as the two unions continued to work together and as long as the A. U. W. I. refrained from fostering any spirit of exclusiveness, nothing but good could follow from its separate existence.

Miss Dobson replied to the toast, emphasising the value of the Union from the point of view of the personal relatives of the members.

After some delightful music and much conversation, the members dispersed after a most enjoyable evening.


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## GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECHES.

### ARE THEY TO BE REGARDED AS "MERE EYE-WASH?"

"Indian Opinion" writes:—

"And as Peter was beneath in the court, there cometh one of the maids of the high priest; and seeing Peter warming himself, she looked upon him, and saith, Thou also wast with the Nazarene, even Jesus. But he denied, saying, I neither know, nor understand what thou sayest; and he went out into the porch; and the cock crew and the maid saw him, and began again to say to them that stood by, This is one of them. But he again denied it. And after a little again they that stood by said to Peter, Of a truth thou art one of them; for thou art a Gailaean. But he began to curse, and to swear, I know not this man of whom ye speak. And straightway the second time the cock crew."—St. Mark, Chap. 14.

We are reminded of the above historic incident by the report of General Smuts' speeches. When questioned regarding, the Asiatic problem, he appears to have been severely criticised for his statements concerning Indians. The back-veld farmers seemed particularly to object to what General Smuts said in reply to the Durban Indians when an address was presented to him in the Council Chamber a few months ago. He now denies what he said on that occasion. Like the strong, fearless Peter, who did not hesitate to defend his Lord even at the risk of his life, but failed to meet the curious questionings of some idle women of the Court, so our Prime Minister, strong and brilliant politician that he is, quailed before the sinister questionings of the reactionary crowd. General Smuts, in reply to Durban Indians, on the 26th August last, said he was proud of the privilege of having under him in East Africa so large a number of Indians, who did great and glorious work in the war. India had won for herself a place among the nations of the world. He was glad to do something for them in the War Cabinet in regard to Commissions in the Army. He said: "I strongly supported the proposals of granting commissions to Indians, and when it was pointed out that this might create an anomalous position and that there might be the possibility of Europeans being placed under Indians, I replied, "Why not? I would be proud to serve under an Indian officer if he were able!" This verbatim report of his speech was submitted before publication to General Smuts' private secretary, who was present on the occasion, and he certified the report as correct. And yet General Smuts denies the statement. Another spontaneous remark coming from the Prime Minister was this. We have to live side by side in conciliation, and we must endeavour to understand each other's standpoint so that we may live and grow together. "We are members of the one family and belong to the same Empire." General Smuts now denies this statement practically, although the word "blood" is used instead of family. It is a destruction, however, without a difference.

General Smuts need not have said what he did at Durban. Perhaps he went further than he meant to do. The glamour of the Peace Conference was upon him. He had met and associated with distinguished Indians in Europe and he had forgotten for the time being the back-velder with his crude, slavish ideas on the colour question. General Smuts can never be forgiven for breaking his promise given to Mr. Gandhi to repeal the Asiatic Act, which promise he afterwards repudiated in public. Is it that a promise given by a politician and statesman is to be regarded as sacred if expedient; otherwise it can be broken? Does it mean that in public life, a minister can one day say a thing and deny, it the next just because the interests of his political party are jeopardised? We are sorry that we have not a full report of General Smuts' addresses in the Transvaal. Perhaps he modified his denials. But as the atmosphere was intense, we are afraid he did not. Can it be wondered as if the Indian community come to regard the public statements of responsible ministers of the Government as mere "eye wash"?

## I. C. S.

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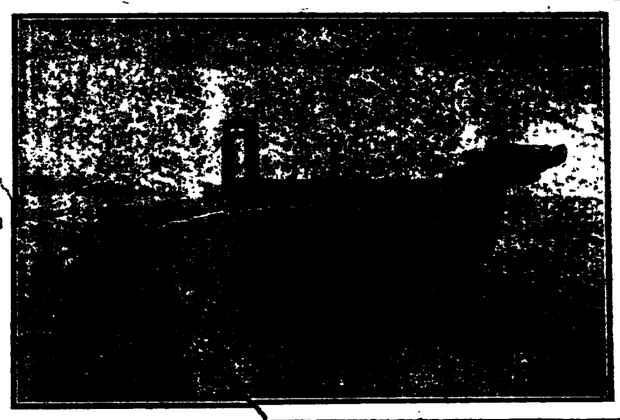

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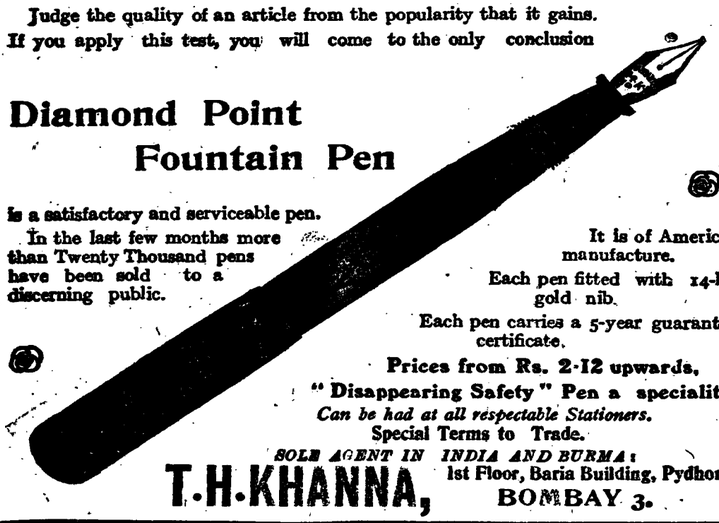

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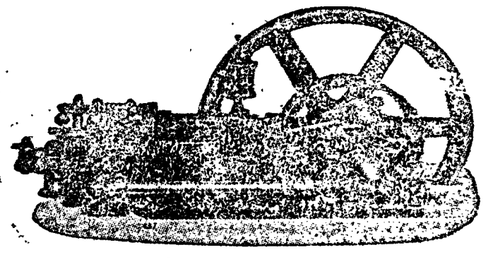

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdulla Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bellasis Street, Fort, Bombay.